



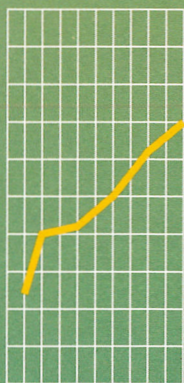
December 1996

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Labour Force

Australia

- ☐ Feature Article — Trends in the Australian Labour Market 1996
- ☐ Feature Article — Telephone Interviewing — Effect on Labour Force Survey Estimates



Statistics

**LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA
DECEMBER 1996**

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INQUIRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for further information about <i>Monthly Labour Force Survey data</i>, contact Donna Maurer on Canberra (06) 252 6525. for further inquiries about <i>labour force data</i>, contact Labour Force Inquiries in State ABS offices, Sydney (02) 9268 4212, Melbourne (03) 9615 7694, Brisbane (07) 3222 6068, Perth (09) 360 5380, Adelaide (08) 8237 7365, Hobart (03) 6220 5841, Darwin (08) 8943 2150, Canberra (06) 207 0283. for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication. 	

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TRENDS IN THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET: 1996

During 1996, the Australian labour market was characterised by increases in trend employment levels and increases in trend unemployment levels and rates. A slight fall in participation rates was also noted. Most States reflected these national trends.

EMPLOYMENT

Australia

Trend estimates of employment grew by 1.0% over the 12 months to December 1996, following the previous year's growth of 3.0%. For males, trend employment rose by 0.9% in 1996, down from 2.2% in 1995. While growth for females was stronger in 1996 at 1.1%, this figure compared with growth of 4.3% in 1995.

In trend terms, full-time employment rose by 29,500 persons in 1996, or by 0.5% for the year. This figure was down on the previous year's growth of 174,400, or 2.9%. The number of females in full-time employment increased by 1.1% for the year to December 1996. The number of males employed full-time during the same period increased by 0.2%.

In trend terms, there was strong growth (6.7%) in the number of males in part-time employment. Part-time employment for females rose by 17,400 persons, representing an increase of 1.1% for the year. Overall, there was an increase of 51,900 (2.5%) persons in part-time employment in 1996, compared with 3.6% growth in the year before.

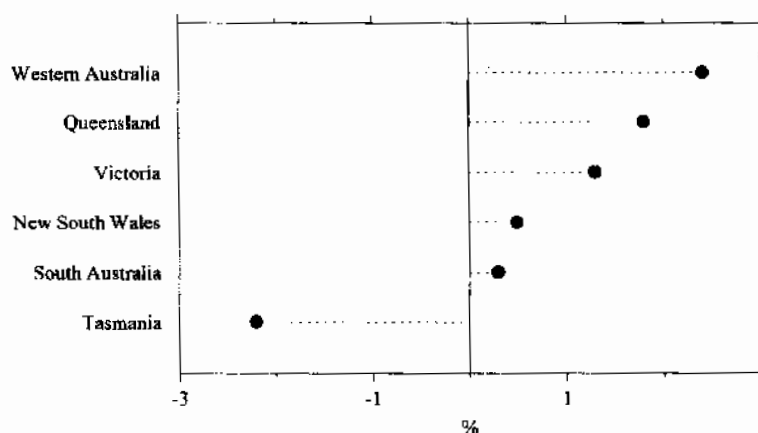
States and Territories

Trend employment levels increased during the year in most States and Territories with the exception of Tasmania, which fell by 2.2%. Of the States, Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria experienced the greatest increase in employment levels (2.4%, 1.8% and 1.3%, respectively).

New South Wales and South Australia experienced growth of 0.5% and 0.3% respectively in trend employment levels.

Employment levels in the Northern Territory increased by 0.9% in the year to December 1996 while in the Australian Capital Territory the employment level fell by 4.6% in the same period.

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY STATE: TREND 1996



Industry

The largest numerical increase in trend estimates of employment occurred in the Retail trade Division, a rise of 38,600 (3.2%) in the 12 months to December 1996. Industry Divisions with the highest rates of growth were

Communication services (8.1%), Mining (6.8%) and Property and business services (4.7%). Employment in Manufacturing rose by 18,400 or 1.7%.

Employment levels decreased in the Electricity, gas and water supply Division by 18,200 (21.7%). Cultural and recreational services, and Government administration and defence fell by 4.4% and 3.0% respectively, compared with falls of 2.6% in Wholesale trade, 2.3% in Personal and other services and 1.8% in Construction.

Hours worked

The average number of hours worked by all employed persons was 34.1 hours in 1996, compared with the 1995 average of 34.6 hours. Full-time workers worked an average 40.3 hours a week, an decrease of 0.6 hours on the previous year's average. Full-time employed males worked an average of 41.8 hours per week, down 1.5% since 1995 (42.4 hours per week). For females employed full-time, the average decreased from 37.9 in 1995 to 37.2 in 1996. There was little change in the average number of hours worked by those employed part-time, which fell by 0.8% to 15.2.

Involuntary part-time

The number of part-time workers wanting to work more hours in 1996 increased by an annual average of 9,200 persons, a rise of 1.7%. Almost all of this rise is accounted for by males who preferred to work more hours. An average 218,000 (41%) of these part-time workers were actively looking for full-time work in 1996, compared to an average 210,400 (40%) persons in 1995.

UNEMPLOYMENT

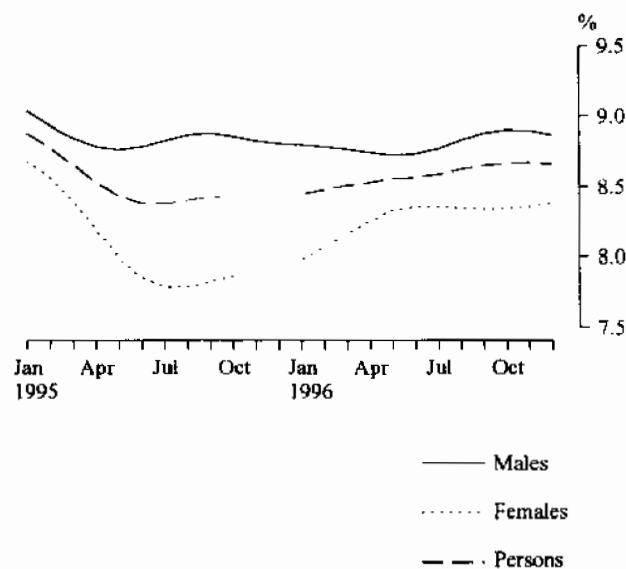
Australia

The trend unemployment rate increased from 8.4% in December 1995 to 8.7% in December 1996. This compares with the 0.6 percentage point decrease in the 12 months to December 1995.

The male unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage points in the year, to 8.9% in December. The female unemployment rate fluctuated during the year, from 7.9% in December 1995 to 8.4% in June 1996. The rate then fell to 8.3% in August before rising again in November to the current level of 8.4%.

Trend estimates of unemployment rose by 30,700 (4.0%) in the twelve months to December 1996, following a fall of 3.9% in 1995. The increase in persons seeking full-time work was relatively small, 8,800 persons or 1.4%, compared with the 1995 fall of 3.3%. However, for persons seeking

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: TREND



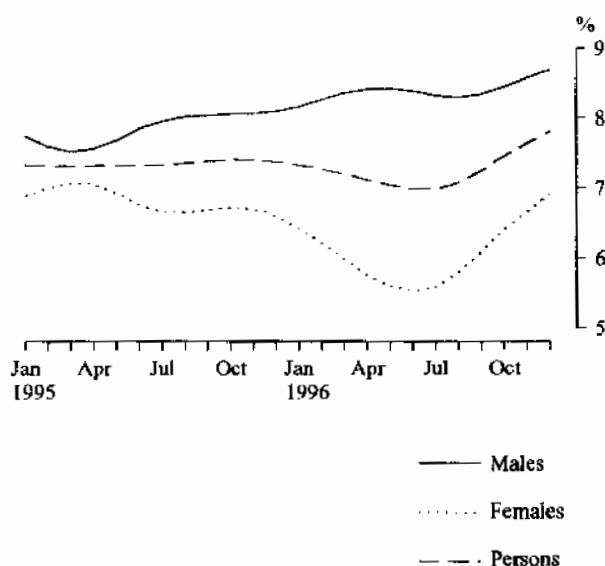
part-time work the rise in 1996 was more significant at 21,800 persons (14.9%), following the previous year's fall of 6.1%.

In December 1996, some 403,800 (64%) of the unemployed seeking full-time work were males, compared with 224,200 (36%) unemployed females looking for full-time work. There were 60,200 males and 108,000 females looking for part-time work, 36% and 64% respectively, of all those seeking part-time work.

Youth unemployment

The number of teenagers looking for full-time work fluctuated in the year to December 1996. The youth unemployment to population ratio increased gradually in 1995 from 7.3% in January to 7.4% in August. The rate then declined to a low of 7.0% in June 1996 when it began to climb to its present level of 7.8%. For females, the increase in the second half of 1996 has been more pronounced, rising 1.4 percentage points between June 1996 (5.5%) and December 1996 (6.9%).

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO



Long-term unemployment

In trend terms, the number of long-term unemployed fell from 233,100 in December 1995 to 212,100 in May 1996, before rising to 232,400 in December 1996, (a fall of 0.3% for the year). This compared with a decline of 17% over the year to December 1995. Long term unemployment fell from 30.4% of total unemployment in December 1995 to 29.2% in December 1996.

States and Territories

Despite some fluctuations during the year, in trend terms, unemployment levels ended 1996 at a higher level in all States than 12 months earlier.

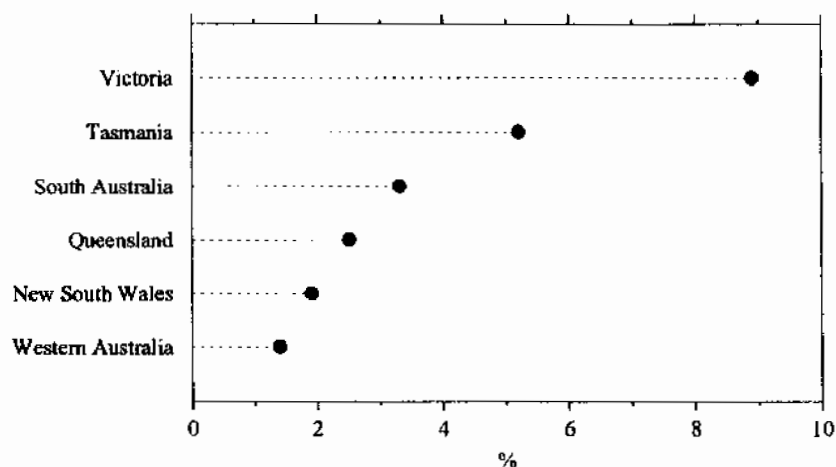
Victoria had the greatest overall increase in trend unemployment levels in 1996 (8.9%), followed by Tasmania (5.2%). Trend unemployment levels in these States presently stand at 217,200 persons in Victoria and 23,300 persons in Tasmania. Unemployment in South Australia increased by 3.3%, in Queensland by 2.5%, in New South Wales by 1.9% and in Western Australia by 1.4%.

Tasmania experienced the greatest increase of all States in trend unemployment rates, rising by 0.7 percentage points to its current rate of 10.6%. Victoria also experienced a rise in unemployment rates during 1996, from 8.8% in December 1995 to 9.4% in December 1996. South Australia and New South Wales also experienced increases in trend unemployment rates over the year, of 0.1 and 0.3 percentage points respectively.

Unemployment rates in Queensland dropped by 0.3 percentage points from January to April of 1996, and then rose slowly to the current rate of 9.6%.

In December 1996, the trend unemployment rate in the Northern Territory stood at 4.5%, compared with 6.6% one year earlier. For the Australian Capital Territory, the rate was 8.6% in December 1996, up from 7.2% in December 1995.

ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY STATE: TREND 1996



PARTICIPATION RATES

Trend labour force participation rates declined by 0.3 percentage points to 63.6% in 1996, compared to last year's increase from 63.2% in December 1994 to 63.8% in December 1995.

Male trend participation rates fell slightly during the beginning of the year, from 74.0% in December 1995 to 73.7% in April 1996. Since June, the participation rate remained at 73.6%, before dropping to 73.5% in December 1996. Overall, the male rate fell by 0.5 percentage points over the year.

There was a small decrease in female trend participation rates, which fell from 53.9% to 53.7% in the first half of 1996. From July to December, there was an increase of 0.2 percentage points, with the present participation rate standing at 53.9%.

CHANGES TO THE SURVEY

- Since August 1996, occupation estimates collected were coded to Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (ASCO SE), replacing ASCO First Edition which was introduced into the survey in August 1986. The introduction of ASCO SE for the Labour Force Survey was planned for August 1996, to coincide with the use of ASCO SE for occupation coding in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.
- Since August 1996, telephone interviewing has been introduced progressively into the Labour Force Survey. For further details about the impact of telephone interviewing on Labour Force Survey estimates, see the article on page 5 of this publication.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The ABS has a wide range of unpublished data related to the Australian labour market. These data are available in the form of microfiche, floppy disk and customised reports. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to Donna Maurer on Canberra (06) 252 6525 or contact any ABS office.

TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING — EFFECT ON LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

The ABS is changing the way it conducts the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). Up to July 1996, the survey was conducted "face to face" — that is, interviewers would visit each selected dwelling to fill out the survey questionnaires.

From August 1996, telephone interviewing has been introduced progressively as the main method of gathering information from selected dwellings to complete LFS questionnaires.

Selected dwellings remain in the survey for eight months. For the first month, face to face interviewing (i.e. a visit to the dwelling) will be retained. But under the new methodology, for the second and subsequent months, the survey will be conducted by telephone if feasible and acceptable to the residents of the selected dwelling.

Telephone interviewing has been phased in. One eighth of the sample is converted to telephone interviewing each month. By December 1996, telephone interviewing was the principal method for five eighths of the sample of dwellings. The phase-in will be complete for the February 1997 survey.

The ABS has been closely monitoring the contributions to key labour force estimates from the telephone interviewing component and the face to face component. It appears that there is a discernible and consistent difference in the estimates of employment under the new methodology.

The following questions and answers explain the changes the ABS has made to the way it conducts the survey, and discusses the impact on key estimates.

WHY IS TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING BEING INTRODUCED?

Telephone interviewing is a well established method used by international statistical agencies, market research companies and other agencies conducting surveys. For the ABS it offers substantial savings in operational costs of the monthly Labour Force Survey. Overseas experience and local testing showed that these savings could be achieved with little or no detrimental impact on quality, reliability and timeliness of the survey results.

HOW HAVE EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEEN AFFECTED?

Analysis conducted to date suggests that telephone interviewing has had a discernible effect on aggregate employment estimates. The effect has been, on average over the five months to December 1996, to lower aggregate employment by an amount between 6,000 and 9,000 persons, for each of the five months.

After five months of phasing in telephone interviewing, the cumulative effect on the estimate of total employment is a reduction of the order of 30,000 to 45,000. That is, the Labour Force Survey estimates have underestimated employment growth from July 1996 to December 1996 by an amount of that magnitude.

The impact on individual months is more difficult to assess. The size of the effect is too small to permit conclusions to be drawn about the effect on employment estimates month by month.

WHAT IS THE EFFECT ON ESTIMATES OF PERSONS NOT EMPLOYED?

An effect on employment estimates must be compensated by a similar effect but in the opposite direction, on estimates of those persons not employed i.e. the unemployed, and persons not in the labour force. However the analysis to date has not shown any consistent pattern in the effect on estimates of unemployment and of persons not in the labour force. On average, the estimate of persons not in the labour force has shown an increase, but the magnitude is not statistically significant. Nor has there been any reliable evidence to indicate that there is a consistent and significant effect on estimates of unemployment.

FOR EMPLOYMENT, CAN THE EFFECT ON COMPONENTS BE IDENTIFIED?

Because the change in the estimate of total employment is relatively small, it is not possible to produce reliable measures of the impact for component series (e.g. by sex, by age, or by State/Territory). However, evidence suggests the effect is spread over age and sex groups, and is broadly consistent across States/Territories. Sampling variability tends to swamp any further dissection of the estimated effects, preventing any finer level conclusions being drawn.

IS THE OBSERVED EFFECT ON EMPLOYMENT A PERMANENT ONE?

While the observed effect on employment estimates has been consistent and statistically significant over the phase-in period to date, it is not possible to ascertain whether the effect on employment is an intrinsic part of the telephone interviewing methodology, or if it is temporary in nature and associated with the phase-in period. If the effect is temporary, then estimates would be expected to return to levels consistent with those produced under the former face to face methodology.

WHY HAS TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING HAD AN EFFECT ON EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES?

The effect on the employment estimates is very small and at this stage of implementation, it is not possible to ascertain why the new methodology has produced the observed effects. However, the following theories have been put forward:

- A marginal change in response rates in the telephone interviewing methodology, which may mean that there is a slightly different mix of households responding to the survey in the new environment;
- Changes in the proportion of proxy interviewing. While survey information is collected for all usual residents of the selected dwelling, interviewers generally obtain responses from one responsible adult in the household, which is known as the "proxy respondent" methodology. In the telephone interviewing environment, the proportion of proxy interviewing is marginally higher which may indicate a slightly different set of people are responding over the phone. Furthermore, these respondents may be answering survey questions differently than they might in the personal interview environment;
- A learning/training effect for interviewers, which will dissipate after an initial period.

WILL THE ABS BE REVISING OR ADJUSTING SERIES?

At this stage, it is not possible to state whether the ABS will be revising or adjusting employment data. When telephone interviewing is fully implemented and the analysis is complete, the ABS will be evaluating the implications of the telephone interviewing effect and assessing whether revisions are warranted and feasible.

WHICH METHOD PRODUCES
MOST ACCURATE ESTIMATES?

Telephone interviewing is a widely accepted survey methodology used in many countries for the collection of labour force statistics. It has strong acceptance among official statistical agencies and private sector survey organisations throughout the world. Telephone interviewing has been used in labour force surveys in the USA since 1954; in Canada since 1973; and in the UK since 1984.

Overseas research indicates that telephone interviewing produces estimates of comparable reliability to those from face to face interviews and for some variables the quality may be better.

WHAT ANALYTICAL METHODS
HAVE BEEN USED TO
ANALYSE THE EFFECT?

The phase-in approach provides a relatively powerful means for the identification and measurement of possible impacts. The telephone interviewing impact has been analysed by comparing that part of the sample which has been converted to telephone interviewing, with the remainder of the sample. A wide range of analytical techniques have been employed, including:

- The comparison of the estimates from different parts of the sample;
- Analysing the month to month movement of the estimates as phoning was being introduced;
- Studying the change in the historical pattern of the series during the phase-in period.

These techniques have led to consistent results.

CONCLUSION

The ABS will continue to monitor the implementation of telephone interviewing and continue to assess its effect on key labour force series. During the remainder of the phase-in period, further information will be published in Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0). The ABS will also be releasing a technical paper once the implementation and analysis is complete. That paper will provide detailed information about the analytical techniques employed to distinguish the effect, as well as the findings from the analysis.

For further information regarding telephone interviewing in the Labour Force Survey, contact the Director, Labour Force Section on 06 252 6753.

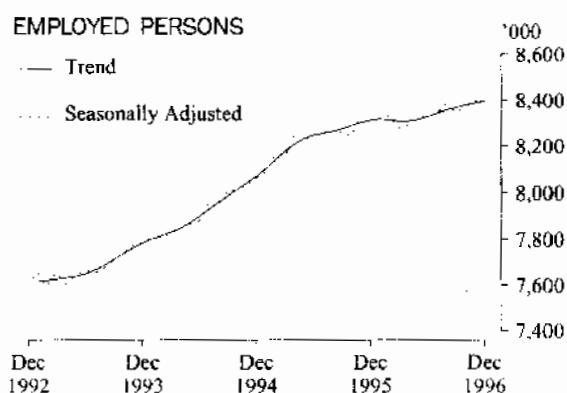
LABOUR MARKET IN BRIEF

TREND ESTIMATES

In December 1996, the provisional trend estimate of employment rose by 8,200 to 8,395,700 with a rise of 7,200 in part-time employment. The trend estimate of unemployment was steady at 796,100 persons. The trend estimate of the unemployment rate remained at 8.7%, with male and female rates also steady at 8.9% and 8.4%, respectively. The trend estimate of the participation rate was unchanged at 63.6% for the fifth consecutive month. The rate for males fell by 0.1% to 73.5% while the rate for females was unchanged at 53.9%.

EMPLOYMENT

In December 1996, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment rose by 4,500 to 8,401,500. Male employment fell by 8,400 to 4,769,300 while estimates of female employment rose by 12,900 to 3,632,200.

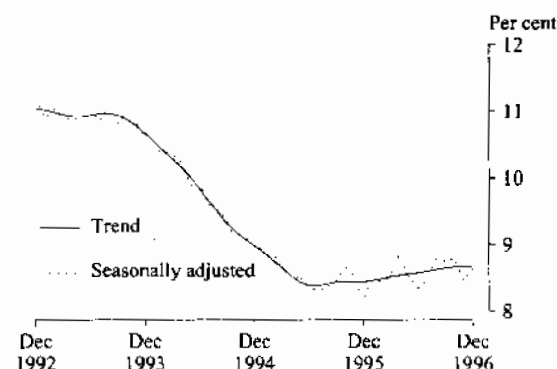


UNEMPLOYMENT

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment for December 1996 rose by 19,300 to 794,500, with the estimate of unemployment for females contributing 22,400 to this movement. The estimate of persons looking for full-time work rose marginally to 617,400 while the estimate of persons looking for part-time work rose by 18,400 to 177,000. The rise in persons looking for part-time work was mainly due to a rise in the number of females looking for part-time work of 13,400.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The December 1996 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose by 0.2 percentage points from 8.5% but due to rounding stands at 8.6%. The female unemployment rate rose by 0.5 percentage points to 8.6%, while the male rate remained steady at 8.7%.



PARTICIPATION RATE

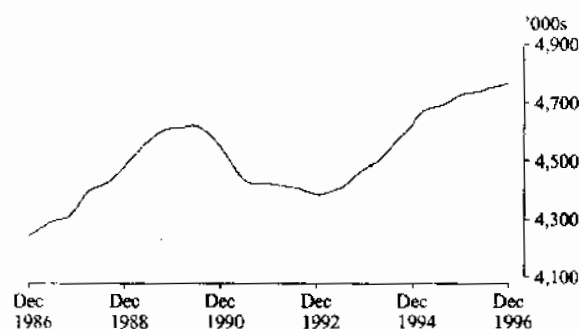
The seasonally adjusted estimate of the labour force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage points to stand at 63.6%. The male labour force participation rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 73.4%, while the female rate rose by 0.4 percentage points to 54.1%.

PRINCIPAL LABOUR FORCE SERIES

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES

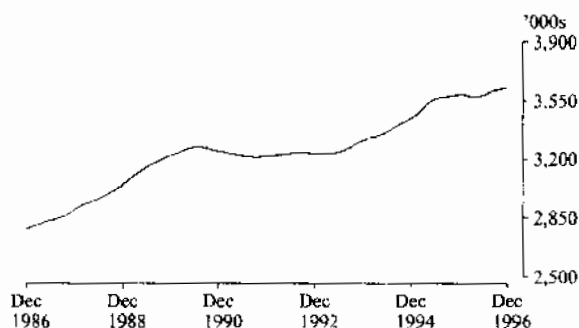
Males

From a peak of 4,620,700 in May 1990 trend estimates of male employment fell to 4,384,800 in January 1993. The trend estimate then rose steadily, but by early 1995 the rate of growth had slowed. In December 1996, the trend estimate stood at 4,767,900.



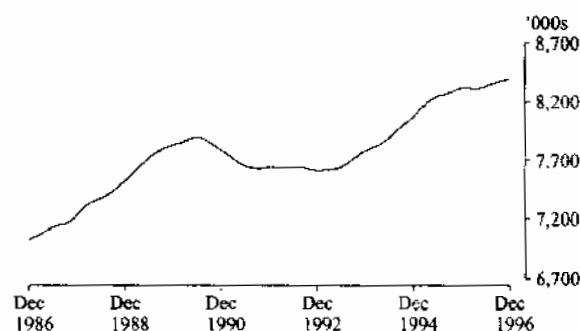
Females

After falling from a high of 3,274,800 in July 1990, trend estimates of female employment remained relatively flat over the next few years. The trend estimate started to rise in early 1993, and by December 1995 had reached 3,588,600. After falling in early 1996, the trend estimate continued to rise to 3,627,800 in December 1996.



Persons

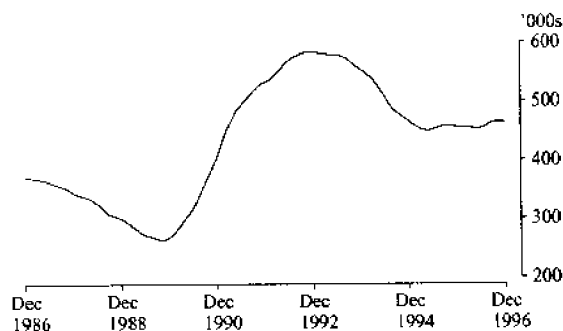
From a low of 7,617,200 in January 1993, trend estimates of employment rose steadily at first then more gradually. After a small fall in early 1996, the trend estimate continued to rise to 8,395,700 in December 1996.



UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES

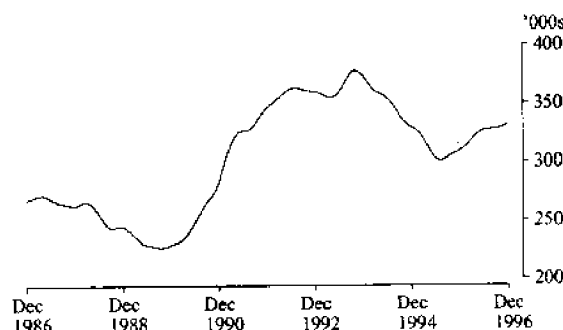
Males

After reaching a high of 584,300 in December 1992, trend estimates of the number of unemployed males fell rapidly to 449,800 in May 1995. Trend estimates then rose slightly until the end of 1995, before decreasing to 453,200 in May 1996. In recent months, trend estimates have risen slightly and in December 1996 stood at 464,000.



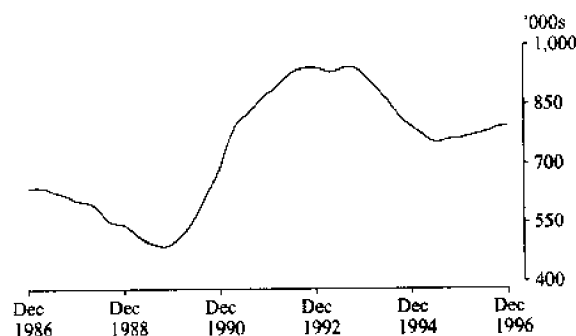
Females

Trend estimates for unemployed females peaked at 378,000 in October 1993 before falling rapidly to a low of 301,200 in July 1995. After rising sharply until May 1996 the trend estimate rose more slowly to stand at 332,100 in December 1996.



Persons

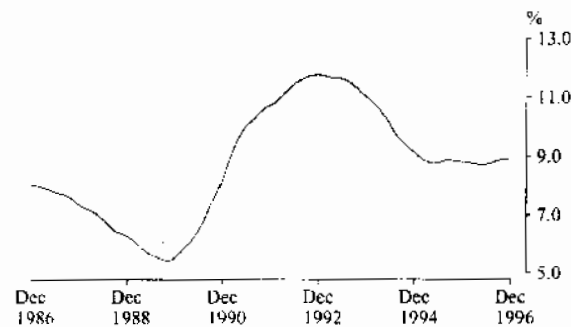
After reaching a peak of 946,800 in September 1993, trend estimates of unemployment fell rapidly and by June 1995 had reached 754,600. Since then the trend estimate has risen slowly and in December 1996 stood at 796,100.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES

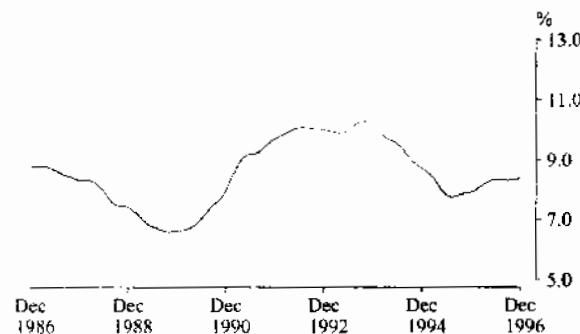
Males

From a high of 11.8% in December 1992, the trend male unemployment rate fell to 8.8% in early 1995 and has remained relatively steady since then. In December 1996 the trend estimate stood at 8.9%, for the fourth consecutive month.



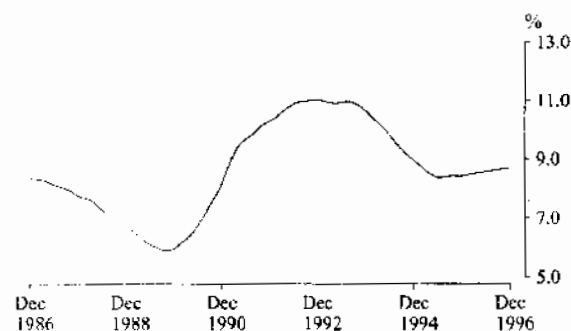
Females

After reaching a high of 10.3% in late 1993, the trend unemployment rate for females fell sharply to record a low of 7.8% in mid 1995. The trend estimate then rose to reach 8.4% in mid 1996, before declining slightly, but in more recent months has risen again, to reach 8.4% in December 1996.



Persons

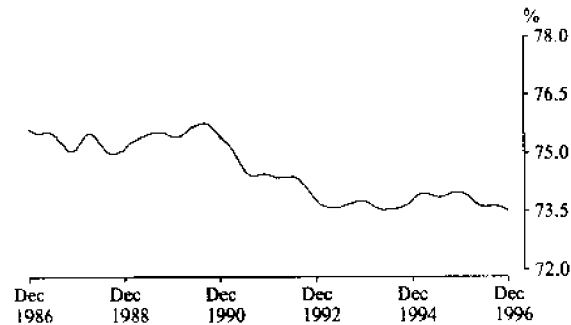
Rising rapidly from a low of 5.9% in late 1989, the trend unemployment rate peaked at 11.0% between August 1992 and February 1993, and again in mid 1993, before falling to 8.4% between May 1995 and January 1996. Since then, the trend rate has gradually risen to stand at 8.7% in December 1996.



PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES

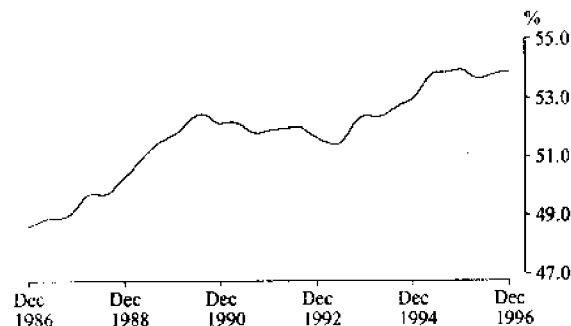
Males

From a high of 75.8% in mid 1990, the trend participation rate for males generally fell to reach a low of 73.5% in May 1994. After rising to 74.0% in late 1995 and January 1996, the trend estimate has again fallen to 73.5% in December 1996.



Females

From a low of 51.4% in mid 1993, the trend female participation rate rose gradually, peaking at 54.0% in late 1995. The trend estimate then fell to 53.7% in mid 1996, but has since risen to stand at 53.9% in December 1996.



Persons

The trend participation rate generally rose from a low of 62.3% in April and May 1993, to reach 63.8% in late 1995 and early 1996. The trend estimate has since fallen and stands at 63.6% in December 1996.

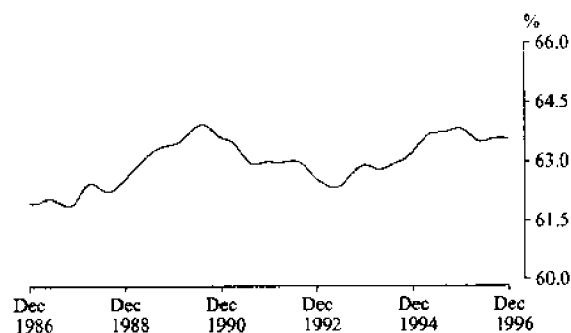


TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER

Month				Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per -	Participation rate cent -
				Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work - '000 -					
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total						
	Employed										
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total		Total						
MALES											
1995 —											
October	4,175.7	517.4	4,693.1	22.5	392.8	49.1	441.8	5,134.9	1,850.8	6,985.7	8.6 73.5
November	4,190.5	527.2	4,717.7	25.1	388.1	44.4	432.5	5,150.2	1,843.7	6,993.8	8.4 73.6
December	4,272.4	513.0	4,785.4	37.4	399.4	49.8	449.3	5,234.7	1,767.2	7,001.9	8.6 74.8
1996 —											
January	4,208.0	478.8	4,686.9	42.3	447.8	59.1	506.9	5,193.7	1,817.8	7,011.6	9.8 74.1
February	4,223.2	502.7	4,725.9	32.8	437.4	54.6	492.0	5,217.9	1,803.2	7,021.2	9.4 74.3
March	4,180.6	534.4	4,715.0	28.7	410.6	63.5	474.1	5,189.1	1,841.7	7,030.8	9.1 73.8
April	4,187.4	535.4	4,722.9	31.6	405.1	57.7	462.8	5,185.7	1,855.2	7,040.9	8.9 73.7
May	4,210.3	537.6	4,748.0	32.0	389.6	52.4	442.0	5,190.0	1,861.0	7,051.0	8.5 73.6
June	4,201.3	550.4	4,751.6	30.1	380.3	51.9	432.1	5,183.8	1,877.4	7,061.1	8.3 73.4
July	4,237.1	535.5	4,772.6	23.6	371.7	50.4	422.1	5,194.7	1,876.2	7,070.9	8.1 73.5
August	4,176.4	553.9	4,730.3	24.7	406.1	54.1	460.2	5,190.5	1,890.2	7,080.7	8.9 73.3
September	4,212.9	565.4	4,778.3	23.4	408.4	57.3	465.8	5,244.0	1,846.4	7,090.5	8.9 74.0
October	4,215.3	549.5	4,764.8	27.7	387.3	58.9	446.3	5,211.1	1,888.2	7,099.3	8.6 73.4
November	4,208.9	548.4	4,757.3	27.7	385.2	49.2	434.4	5,191.7	1,916.4	7,108.1	8.4 73.0
December	4,277.6	545.2	4,822.8	40.7	397.1	65.0	462.1	5,284.9	1,832.0	7,116.9	8.7 74.3
Standard error of —											
December 1996 estimates	19.9	9.3	20.8	3.1	8.2	3.8	8.7	21.4	14.8	..	0.2 0.3
Nov 96 to Dec 96 movements	15.2	7.0	15.9	2.7	6.2	3.2	6.6	16.4	11.2	..	0.1 0.2
MARRIED FEMALES											
1995 —											
October	1,201.5	990.1	2,191.6	* 2.3	73.7	34.2	107.9	2,299.5	1,888.9	4,188.4	4.7 54.9
November	1,206.4	1,015.3	2,221.6	* 2.0	77.0	41.0	118.0	2,339.6	1,857.7	4,197.4	5.0 55.7
December	1,197.2	1,004.7	2,201.9	* 2.5	72.0	31.8	103.8	2,305.7	1,877.0	4,182.6	4.5 55.1
1996 —											
January	1,159.5	932.8	2,092.3	* 1.1	73.1	36.0	109.2	2,201.5	1,993.4	4,194.9	5.0 52.5
February	1,169.0	996.3	2,165.3	* 1.6	90.3	44.8	135.1	2,300.5	1,920.3	4,220.8	5.9 54.5
March	1,184.3	1,008.2	2,192.5	* 1.5	83.8	46.4	130.2	2,322.7	1,887.4	4,210.1	5.6 55.2
April	1,171.9	990.6	2,162.5	* 1.6	83.5	47.6	131.1	2,293.5	1,934.1	4,227.6	5.7 54.3
May	1,166.2	1,020.1	2,186.3	* 1.5	79.0	45.8	124.8	2,311.2	1,914.9	4,226.1	5.4 54.7
June	1,166.4	1,021.4	2,187.8	* 0.9	77.0	47.1	124.0	2,311.8	1,898.6	4,210.5	5.4 54.9
July	1,192.8	993.5	2,186.3	* 1.2	85.1	41.5	126.6	2,313.0	1,909.9	4,222.9	5.5 54.8
August	1,175.8	999.2	2,175.0	* 1.2	79.4	40.3	119.6	2,294.6	1,911.7	4,206.3	5.2 54.6
September	1,190.7	1,017.3	2,208.0	* 0.9	79.6	51.8	131.4	2,339.4	1,855.3	4,194.8	5.6 55.8
October	1,179.9	992.6	2,172.5	* 0.6	79.4	45.2	124.6	2,297.1	1,898.3	4,195.4	5.4 54.8
November	1,174.8	1,007.9	2,182.7	* 0.7	71.7	43.8	115.4	2,298.1	1,882.9	4,181.1	5.0 55.0
December	1,195.3	990.6	2,185.9	* 1.3	76.0	41.1	117.1	2,303.0	1,894.9	4,197.9	5.1 54.9
Standard error of —											
December 1996 estimates	12.6	11.7	15.7	0.5	4.1	3.1	4.9	16.0	14.9	..	0.2 0.4
Nov 96 to Dec 96 movements	9.4	8.8	11.8	0.7	3.4	2.7	3.9	12.0	11.2	..	0.2 0.3

TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER—continued

Month	TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER—Continued											
	Employed		Total	Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -	
				Looking for								
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers		full-time work								Total
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Looking for part-time work - '000 -							
ALL FEMALES												
1995 —												
October	2,065.9	1,503.8	3,569.7	20.8	203.7	93.4	297.1	3,866.8	3,336.6	7,203.3	7.7	53.7
November	2,068.5	1,543.6	3,612.1	27.4	211.5	92.8	304.3	3,916.4	3,295.4	7,211.8	7.8	54.3
December	2,105.3	1,539.9	3,645.3	29.4	211.2	88.1	299.3	3,944.6	3,275.7	7,220.3	7.6	54.6
1996 —												
January	2,066.9	1,431.2	3,498.1	29.6	228.4	96.4	324.8	3,823.0	3,407.1	7,230.1	8.5	52.9
February	2,049.1	1,489.3	3,538.4	27.9	248.5	116.1	364.6	3,903.0	3,336.9	7,239.9	9.3	53.9
March	2,057.2	1,530.5	3,587.7	24.1	219.3	117.5	336.9	3,924.5	3,325.1	7,249.7	8.6	54.1
April	2,042.8	1,512.1	3,555.0	20.6	217.7	112.4	330.1	3,885.1	3,375.2	7,260.2	8.5	53.5
May	2,042.2	1,546.9	3,589.1	21.2	207.7	108.5	316.1	3,905.2	3,365.5	7,270.8	8.1	53.7
June	2,042.2	1,560.2	3,602.4	17.1	194.9	103.5	298.4	3,900.9	3,380.5	7,281.4	7.7	53.6
July	2,092.0	1,515.4	3,607.3	16.1	207.8	101.7	309.5	3,916.8	3,375.7	7,292.5	7.9	53.7
August	2,059.8	1,529.6	3,589.4	17.2	210.1	100.9	310.9	3,900.3	3,403.3	7,303.6	8.0	53.4
September	2,087.4	1,564.0	3,651.3	20.9	220.6	113.9	334.5	3,985.8	3,328.9	7,314.8	8.4	54.5
October	2,089.2	1,538.5	3,627.7	21.0	211.1	107.5	318.6	3,946.3	3,378.2	7,324.5	8.1	53.9
November	2,075.0	1,560.2	3,635.2	19.5	204.5	98.4	302.9	3,938.0	3,396.3	7,334.3	7.7	53.7
December	2,122.5	1,551.2	3,673.7	37.3	231.1	112.4	343.5	4,017.2	3,326.8	7,344.1	8.6	54.7
Standard error of —												
December 1996 estimates	15.6	13.9	18.9	3.0	6.6	4.8	7.7	19.5	18.3	..	0.2	0.3
Nov 96 to Dec 96 movements	11.7	10.4	14.3	2.6	5.1	3.9	5.9	14.8	13.9	..	0.1	0.2
PERSONS												
1995 —												
October	6,241.6	2,021.2	8,262.8	43.3	596.4	142.4	738.9	9,001.7	5,187.4	14,189.1	8.2	63.4
November	6,259.1	2,070.8	8,329.8	52.5	599.6	137.2	736.8	9,066.6	5,139.0	14,205.7	8.1	63.8
December	6,377.8	2,052.9	8,430.7	66.8	610.7	137.9	748.6	9,179.3	5,042.9	14,222.2	8.2	64.5
1996 —												
January	6,275.0	1,910.0	8,185.0	72.0	676.2	155.5	831.7	9,016.7	5,225.0	14,241.7	9.2	63.3
February	6,272.3	1,992.0	8,264.3	60.7	686.0	170.7	856.6	9,120.9	5,140.1	14,261.0	9.4	64.0
March	6,237.7	2,064.9	8,302.7	52.8	629.9	181.0	810.9	9,113.6	5,166.8	14,280.5	8.9	63.8
April	6,230.3	2,047.6	8,277.8	52.2	622.8	170.2	793.0	9,070.8	5,230.4	14,301.1	8.7	63.4
May	6,252.5	2,084.5	8,337.1	53.3	597.3	160.9	758.2	9,095.2	5,226.6	14,321.8	8.3	63.5
June	6,243.5	2,110.6	8,354.1	47.2	575.2	155.4	730.5	9,084.6	5,257.9	14,342.5	8.0	63.3
July	6,329.0	2,050.9	8,379.9	39.7	579.5	152.1	731.6	9,111.5	5,251.9	14,363.4	8.0	63.4
August	6,236.2	2,083.5	8,319.7	42.0	616.1	155.0	771.1	9,090.8	5,293.5	14,384.3	8.5	63.2
September	6,300.3	2,129.3	8,429.6	44.3	629.0	171.2	800.2	9,229.8	5,175.4	14,405.2	8.7	64.1
October	6,304.5	2,088.0	8,392.5	48.7	598.4	166.4	764.9	9,157.4	5,266.4	14,423.8	8.4	63.5
November	6,283.9	2,108.6	8,392.5	47.2	589.7	147.6	737.2	9,129.7	5,312.7	14,442.4	8.1	63.2
December	6,400.1	2,096.4	8,496.5	78.0	628.2	177.4	805.7	9,302.2	5,158.8	14,461.0	8.7	64.3
Standard error of —												
December 1996 estimates	22.9	15.5	25.1	4.1	9.9	5.9	10.9	25.9	21.3	..	0.1	0.2
Nov 96 to Dec 96 movements	17.7	11.7	19.6	3.4	7.4	4.6	8.1	20.3	16.5	..	0.1	0.1

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES										
Month				Unemployed				Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -
				Looking for full-time work						
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total - '000 -	Looking for part-time work	Total			
	Employed									
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total							
MALES										
1995 -										
October	4,165.4	511.0	4,676.4	27.2	416.7	52.9	469.6	5,146.0	9.1	73.7
November	4,203.5	534.8	4,738.2	27.9	403.5	51.6	455.1	5,193.3	8.8	74.3
December	4,212.6	519.2	4,731.8	27.0	395.9	47.2	443.1	5,174.9	8.6	73.9
1996 -										
January	4,223.9	503.9	4,727.8	29.3	406.5	52.1	458.5	5,186.3	8.8	74.0
February	4,228.0	523.6	4,751.6	27.1	403.7	48.3	452.0	5,203.6	8.7	74.1
March	4,192.0	521.0	4,713.0	29.6	407.6	54.1	461.7	5,174.7	8.9	73.6
April	4,197.3	528.0	4,725.3	32.4	410.7	59.2	470.0	5,195.2	9.0	73.8
May	4,217.2	534.5	4,751.7	35.1	389.2	53.6	442.8	5,194.5	8.5	73.7
June	4,201.7	543.9	4,745.5	36.4	386.9	57.5	444.4	5,189.9	8.6	73.5
July	4,217.1	534.3	4,751.4	28.8	386.8	56.5	443.3	5,194.8	8.5	73.5
August	4,214.7	547.7	4,762.4	28.8	415.1	61.2	476.3	5,238.7	9.1	74.0
September	4,202.3	547.9	4,750.1	26.5	415.2	52.7	467.9	5,218.0	9.0	73.6
October	4,205.6	542.6	4,748.2	33.4	411.1	63.6	474.7	5,222.8	9.1	73.6
November	4,221.2	556.5	4,777.7	30.9	400.7	57.0	457.6	5,235.3	8.7	73.7
December	4,217.8	551.5	4,769.3	29.5	392.6	62.0	454.5	5,223.8	8.7	73.4
MARRIED FEMALES										
1995 -										
October	1,191.8	992.9	2,184.7	n.a.	77.6	36.0	113.6	2,298.4	4.9	54.9
November	1,196.4	1,005.7	2,202.1	n.a.	81.8	39.5	121.3	2,323.4	5.2	55.4
December	1,184.2	1,016.3	2,200.5	n.a.	76.6	33.1	109.7	2,310.2	4.7	55.2
1996 -										
January	1,176.4	1,016.2	2,192.5	n.a.	75.3	42.1	117.3	2,309.9	5.1	55.1
February	1,177.1	1,025.2	2,202.3	n.a.	79.1	37.8	116.9	2,319.2	5.0	54.9
March	1,182.0	998.5	2,180.4	n.a.	76.9	39.0	115.9	2,296.4	5.0	54.5
April	1,185.4	985.2	2,170.7	n.a.	81.2	47.6	128.9	2,299.5	5.6	54.4
May	1,165.9	1,000.0	2,165.9	n.a.	76.6	49.8	126.4	2,292.3	5.5	54.2
June	1,165.9	1,001.2	2,167.2	n.a.	74.7	50.2	124.9	2,292.1	5.5	54.4
July	1,188.7	979.6	2,168.3	n.a.	90.2	43.7	133.8	2,302.2	5.8	54.5
August	1,186.1	986.3	2,172.4	n.a.	84.6	43.8	128.4	2,300.8	5.6	54.7
September	1,181.9	985.6	2,167.5	n.a.	80.2	47.6	127.8	2,295.3	5.6	54.7
October	1,170.4	995.5	2,165.9	n.a.	83.6	47.6	131.3	2,297.1	5.7	54.8
November	1,165.1	998.5	2,163.6	n.a.	76.0	41.9	117.9	2,281.4	5.2	54.6
December	1,182.5	1,002.1	2,184.6	n.a.	81.0	42.7	123.7	2,308.2	5.4	55.0
ALL FEMALES										
1995 -										
October	2,062.8	1,503.2	3,566.0	26.5	215.7	95.0	310.7	3,876.7	8.0	53.8
November	2,069.8	1,526.6	3,596.4	31.8	224.1	96.3	320.3	3,916.7	8.2	54.3
December	2,062.8	1,540.7	3,603.5	21.2	205.3	89.9	295.2	3,898.7	7.6	54.0
1996 -										
January	2,057.7	1,536.5	3,594.2	21.5	209.3	102.1	311.4	3,905.6	8.0	54.0
February	2,046.9	1,537.8	3,584.7	21.2	215.0	100.4	315.4	3,900.1	8.1	53.9
March	2,051.5	1,516.5	3,568.0	22.7	209.6	99.8	309.4	3,877.4	8.0	53.5
April	2,066.3	1,499.3	3,565.6	23.5	221.7	113.5	335.3	3,900.8	8.6	53.7
May	2,050.6	1,522.5	3,573.1	22.5	216.1	115.2	331.3	3,904.4	8.5	53.7
June	2,049.2	1,538.7	3,587.9	19.0	201.3	111.4	312.7	3,900.6	8.0	53.6
July	2,084.0	1,507.8	3,591.8	19.4	217.0	112.1	329.1	3,920.9	8.4	53.8
August	2,097.6	1,521.0	3,618.7	20.9	222.1	108.8	330.9	3,949.5	8.4	54.1
September	2,079.7	1,517.2	3,596.9	24.8	227.4	103.8	331.2	3,928.1	8.4	53.7
October	2,086.1	1,538.3	3,624.4	26.9	223.1	109.1	332.2	3,956.6	8.4	54.0
November	2,076.1	1,543.2	3,619.3	22.5	215.9	101.7	317.6	3,936.8	8.1	53.7
December	2,080.3	1,551.9	3,632.2	27.1	224.9	115.1	339.9	3,972.1	8.6	54.1
PERSONS										
1995 -										
October	6,228.2	2,014.2	8,242.4	53.8	632.4	147.9	780.3	9,022.7	8.6	63.6
November	6,273.2	2,061.4	8,334.6	59.7	627.6	147.9	775.5	9,110.1	8.5	64.1
December	6,275.4	2,059.9	8,335.3	48.3	601.2	137.1	738.3	9,073.6	8.1	63.8
1996 -										
January	6,281.5	2,040.4	8,321.9	50.8	615.7	154.2	770.0	9,091.9	8.5	63.8
February	6,274.9	2,061.4	8,336.3	48.3	618.7	148.8	767.4	9,103.7	8.4	63.8
March	6,243.5	2,037.5	8,281.0	52.3	617.2	153.9	771.1	9,052.1	8.5	63.4
April	6,263.6	2,027.2	8,290.8	55.9	632.5	172.8	805.2	9,096.0	8.9	63.6
May	6,267.7	2,057.1	8,324.8	57.6	605.3	168.8	774.1	9,098.9	8.5	63.5
June	6,250.9	2,082.6	8,333.5	55.4	588.1	168.9	757.1	9,090.5	8.3	63.4
July	6,301.1	2,042.1	8,343.2	48.2	603.9	168.6	772.5	9,115.7	8.5	63.5
August	6,312.3	2,068.8	8,381.1	49.8	637.2	169.9	807.1	9,188.2	8.8	63.9
September	6,281.9	2,065.1	8,347.0	51.3	642.6	156.5	799.1	9,146.2	8.7	63.5
October	6,291.7	2,080.9	8,372.5	60.3	634.2	172.7	806.9	9,179.4	8.8	63.6
November	6,297.3	2,099.7	8,397.0	53.4	616.5	158.7	775.2	9,172.1	8.5	63.5
December	6,298.0	2,103.4	8,401.5	56.5	617.4	177.0	794.5	9,195.9	8.6	63.6

TABLE 3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES

Month	Unemployed									
	Employed			Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work		Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -
				Aged 15-19	Total					
				looking for first job						
Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total								
- '000 -										
MALES										
1995 ---										
October	4,195.1	515.1	4,710.1	27.9	405.1	52.7	457.8	5,168.0	8.9	74.0
November	4,202.1	517.0	4,719.1	27.4	405.5	51.5	457.0	5,176.1	8.8	74.0
December	4,207.9	517.9	4,725.8	27.4	405.8	50.7	456.4	5,182.2	8.8	74.0
1996 ---										
January	4,211.5	518.6	4,730.1	28.0	405.6	50.7	456.3	5,186.5	8.8	74.0
February	4,212.4	520.1	4,732.5	29.3	404.3	51.6	455.9	5,188.4	8.8	73.9
March	4,211.0	523.2	4,734.2	30.9	401.8	53.2	455.0	5,189.1	8.8	73.8
April	4,208.8	527.7	4,736.5	32.1	399.0	54.8	453.8	5,190.3	8.7	73.7
May	4,207.0	533.0	4,740.1	32.6	397.0	56.2	453.2	5,193.3	8.7	73.7
June r	4,207.3	537.9	4,745.2	32.4	397.0	57.0	454.0	5,199.2	8.7	73.6
July r	4,208.7	541.3	4,750.0	31.6	399.3	57.4	456.7	5,206.7	8.8	73.6
August r	4,210.3	544.0	4,754.2	30.6	402.7	57.8	460.5	5,214.8	8.8	73.6
September r	4,211.0	546.4	4,757.4	30.0	405.5	58.4	463.9	5,221.3	8.9	73.6
October r	4,212.0	548.7	4,760.7	29.8	406.4	59.0	465.4	5,226.2	8.9	73.6
November r	4,213.4	550.7	4,764.1	29.8	405.7	59.8	465.5	5,229.6	8.9	73.6
December	4,215.6	552.3	4,767.9	30.0	403.8	60.2	464.0	5,231.9	8.9	73.5
MARRIED FEMALES (a)										
1995 ---										
October	1,192.4	998.6	2,191.0	n.a.	79.3	36.2	115.5	2,306.5	5.0	55.1
November	1,188.8	1,004.4	2,193.2	n.a.	78.8	36.6	115.4	2,308.6	5.0	55.1
December	1,185.5	1,009.7	2,195.2	n.a.	78.2	37.2	115.4	2,310.7	5.0	55.1
1996 ---										
January	1,182.5	1,012.5	2,195.0	n.a.	77.7	38.4	116.1	2,311.1	5.0	55.0
February	1,179.6	1,011.3	2,190.9	n.a.	77.3	40.4	117.7	2,308.6	5.1	54.8
March	1,177.1	1,006.6	2,183.7	n.a.	77.5	42.8	120.3	2,304.0	5.2	54.6
April	1,176.0	1,000.2	2,176.2	n.a.	78.3	45.0	123.3	2,299.5	5.4	54.5
May	1,176.7	994.2	2,170.9	n.a.	79.6	46.6	126.3	2,297.1	5.5	54.4
June r	1,177.8	989.9	2,167.7	n.a.	81.1	47.4	128.6	2,296.3	5.6	54.4
July r	1,178.5	988.2	2,166.7	n.a.	82.2	47.3	129.5	2,296.2	5.6	54.5
August r	1,178.6	988.7	2,167.3	n.a.	82.6	46.5	129.1	2,296.4	5.6	54.6
September r	1,178.1	990.3	2,168.4	n.a.	82.4	45.5	127.9	2,296.3	5.6	54.7
October r	1,177.0	992.6	2,169.6	n.a.	81.6	44.8	126.4	2,296.0	5.5	54.7
November r	1,175.9	995.3	2,171.2	n.a.	80.8	44.1	124.8	2,296.0	5.4	54.8
December	1,174.5	998.4	2,172.9	n.a.	79.8	43.5	123.3	2,296.3	5.4	54.8
ALL FEMALES										
1995 ---										
October	2,066.2	1,513.6	3,579.8	26.7	212.2	93.4	305.6	3,885.3	7.9	53.9
November	2,064.2	1,521.2	3,585.4	25.8	212.8	94.2	307.1	3,892.5	7.9	54.0
December	2,061.2	1,527.3	3,588.6	24.6	213.3	95.7	309.0	3,897.5	7.9	54.0
1996 ---										
January	2,057.7	1,530.4	3,588.0	23.4	213.3	98.1	311.4	3,899.5	8.0	53.9
February	2,054.2	1,529.1	3,583.3	22.5	213.0	101.6	314.6	3,897.9	8.1	53.8
March	2,052.6	1,525.0	3,577.7	21.8	212.6	105.6	318.2	3,895.9	8.2	53.7
April	2,054.2	1,520.3	3,574.5	21.3	212.7	109.1	321.7	3,896.2	8.3	53.7
May	2,059.4	1,517.4	3,576.8	21.1	213.6	111.4	325.0	3,901.8	8.3	53.7
June r	2,066.9	1,517.0	3,583.9	21.0	215.0	111.9	326.9	3,910.8	8.4	53.7
July r	2,074.4	1,519.1	3,593.5	21.2	216.7	110.8	327.5	3,921.0	8.4	53.8
August r	2,080.0	1,522.9	3,603.0	22.0	218.8	109.1	328.0	3,930.9	8.3	53.8
September r	2,083.2	1,527.6	3,610.9	23.1	220.8	107.7	328.5	3,939.4	8.3	53.9
October r	2,084.4	1,533.2	3,617.6	24.3	222.3	107.2	329.5	3,947.1	8.3	53.9
November r	2,084.3	1,539.1	3,623.4	25.3	223.3	107.3	330.6	3,954.0	8.4	53.9
December	2,083.0	1,544.8	3,627.8	26.2	224.2	108.0	332.1	3,959.9	8.4	53.9
PERSONS										
1995 ---										
October	6,261.3	2,028.7	8,289.9	54.6	617.3	146.1	763.4	9,053.3	8.4	63.8
November	6,266.3	2,038.2	8,304.5	53.2	618.3	145.7	764.0	9,068.5	8.4	63.8
December	6,269.1	2,045.2	8,314.3	52.0	619.1	146.3	765.4	9,079.7	8.4	63.8
1996 ---										
January	6,269.2	2,049.0	8,318.2	51.5	619.0	148.8	767.7	9,085.9	8.4	63.8
February	6,266.6	2,049.3	8,315.8	51.8	617.3	153.2	770.5	9,086.3	8.5	63.7
March	6,263.6	2,048.2	8,311.8	52.7	614.4	158.8	773.2	9,085.0	8.5	63.6
April	6,263.0	2,048.1	8,311.0	53.4	611.6	163.9	775.6	9,086.6	8.5	63.5
May	6,266.4	2,050.5	8,316.9	53.7	610.6	167.6	778.2	9,095.1	8.6	63.5
June r	6,274.2	2,054.9	8,329.1	53.4	612.0	168.9	780.9	9,110.0	8.6	63.5
July r	6,283.1	2,060.4	8,343.5	52.8	616.0	168.3	784.2	9,127.8	8.6	63.5
August r	6,290.3	2,066.9	8,357.2	52.6	621.5	167.0	788.5	9,145.7	8.6	63.6
September r	6,294.3	2,074.1	8,368.3	53.1	626.3	166.1	792.4	9,160.7	8.6	63.6
October r	6,296.4	2,081.9	8,378.3	54.0	628.7	166.2	794.9	9,173.2	8.7	63.6
November r	6,297.6	2,089.8	8,387.5	55.1	629.0	167.1	796.1	9,183.6	8.7	63.6
December	6,298.6	2,097.1	8,395.7	56.2	627.9	168.2	796.1	9,191.8	8.7	63.6

(a) See Explanatory Notes, Paragraph 30.

TABLE 4. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
MARITAL STATUS, DECEMBER 1996

	Employed		Total	Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
Males	4,277.6	545.2	4,822.8	397.1	65.0	462.1	5,284.9	1,832.0	7,116.9	8.7	74.3
Married	2,881.3	201.2	3,082.4	150.4	8.2	158.6	3,241.1	1,060.6	4,301.7	4.9	75.3
Not married	1,396.3	344.1	1,740.4	246.7	56.8	303.5	2,043.9	771.4	2,815.2	14.8	72.6
Females	2,122.5	1,551.2	3,673.7	231.1	112.4	343.5	4,017.2	3,326.8	7,344.1	8.6	54.7
Married	1,195.3	990.6	2,185.9	76.0	41.1	117.1	2,303.0	1,894.9	4,197.9	5.1	54.9
Not married	927.2	560.6	1,487.8	155.1	71.3	226.4	1,714.2	1,431.9	3,146.2	13.2	54.5
Persons	6,400.1	2,096.4	8,496.5	628.2	177.4	805.7	9,302.2	5,158.8	14,461.0	8.7	64.3

TABLE 5. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATES AND TERRITORIES, DECEMBER 1996

STATES AND TERRITORIES, DECEMBER 1990											
State or Territory	Employed			Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - percent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
MALES											
New South Wales	1,451.3	174.4	1,625.7	121.3	20.8	142.1	1,767.8	639.5	2,407.3	8.0	73.4
Victoria	1,059.4	142.3	1,201.7	103.4	16.4	119.8	1,321.5	447.4	1,768.8	9.1	74.7
Queensland	794.7	97.3	892.0	79.2	12.3	91.5	983.5	326.7	1,310.2	9.3	75.1
South Australia	327.6	46.3	373.8	37.0	4.3	41.3	415.1	164.7	579.8	9.9	71.6
Western Australia	432.0	56.1	488.0	34.4	6.5	40.9	528.9	161.0	689.9	7.7	76.7
Tasmania	100.9	13.7	114.6	13.7	1.9	15.6	130.2	51.4	181.6	12.0	71.7
Northern Territory	39.7	5.1	44.9	1.9	* 0.5	2.4	47.3	17.2	64.4	5.1	73.4
Australian Capital Territory	72.1	10.0	82.1	6.2	2.4	8.6	90.7	24.2	114.9	9.5	78.9
Australia	4,277.6	545.2	4,822.8	397.1	65.0	462.1	5,284.9	1,832.0	7,116.9	8.7	74.3
FEMALES											
New South Wales	746.7	478.3	1,225.0	70.1	32.5	102.6	1,327.6	1,168.3	2,495.8	7.7	53.2
Victoria	520.2	397.9	918.1	63.6	32.0	95.6	1,013.7	833.1	1,846.8	9.4	54.9
Queensland	387.9	285.4	673.2	43.8	25.4	69.2	742.4	591.7	1,334.1	9.3	55.6
South Australia	153.0	139.7	292.7	21.0	8.3	29.3	322.0	278.5	600.5	9.1	53.6
Western Australia	204.1	167.8	371.9	21.4	8.6	29.9	401.8	295.1	696.9	7.4	57.7
Tasmania	42.7	41.2	84.0	6.3	3.2	9.5	93.5	94.2	187.8	10.2	49.8
Northern Territory	24.4	13.1	37.4	* 1.2	* 0.6	1.9	39.3	23.7	63.0	4.7	62.4
Australian Capital Territory	43.5	27.9	71.4	3.7	1.8	5.5	76.9	42.3	119.2	7.2	64.5
Australia	2,122.5	1,551.2	3,673.7	231.1	112.4	343.5	4,017.2	3,326.8	7,344.1	8.6	54.7
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2,197.9	652.7	2,850.6	191.4	53.3	244.7	3,095.4	1,807.8	4,903.1	7.9	63.1
Victoria	1,579.5	540.3	2,119.8	167.0	48.4	215.4	2,335.2	1,280.5	3,615.7	9.2	64.6
Queensland	1,182.6	382.6	1,565.2	123.0	37.7	160.7	1,725.9	918.4	2,644.3	9.3	65.3
South Australia	480.6	185.9	666.5	58.0	12.6	70.6	737.1	443.1	1,180.3	9.6	62.5
Western Australia	636.1	223.8	859.9	55.7	15.0	70.8	930.7	456.0	1,386.7	7.6	67.1
Tasmania	143.7	54.9	198.6	20.1	5.1	25.1	223.7	145.6	369.4	11.2	60.6
Northern Territory	64.1	18.2	82.3	3.2	* 1.1	4.3	86.6	40.8	127.4	5.0	68.0
Australian Capital Territory	115.6	37.9	153.5	9.9	4.2	14.1	167.6	66.5	234.1	8.4	71.6
Australia	6,400.1	2,096.4	8,496.5	628.2	177.4	805.7	9,302.2	5,158.8	14,461.0	8.7	64.3

**TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATE CAPITAL CITIES, DECEMBER 1996**

Capital city	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
MALES										
Sydney	938.8	1,051.7	63.2	12.7	76.0	1,127.7	366.9	1,494.6	6.7	75.5
Melbourne	781.0	878.6	75.2	13.0	88.2	966.9	307.1	1,273.9	9.1	75.9
Brisbane	365.6	411.2	36.2	7.3	43.5	454.7	138.2	592.9	9.6	76.7
Adelaide	233.0	266.7	30.6	3.7	34.3	301.0	125.9	426.9	11.4	70.5
Perth	307.5	350.8	26.4	5.0	31.4	382.2	120.1	502.3	8.2	76.1
Hobart	41.3	47.1	4.5	0.9	5.5	52.5	22.0	74.6	10.4	70.4
Total	2,667.1	3,006.1	236.2	42.7	278.9	3,285.0	1,080.2	4,365.2	8.5	75.3
FEMALES										
Sydney	521.2	805.7	37.8	17.7	55.6	861.3	698.8	1,560.1	6.5	55.2
Melbourne	398.7	675.8	49.3	23.1	72.4	748.2	589.4	1,337.5	9.7	55.9
Brisbane	194.8	325.3	18.3	12.1	30.4	355.7	261.3	617.0	8.5	57.6
Adelaide	117.5	219.6	16.2	6.6	22.8	242.4	209.2	451.6	9.4	53.7
Perth	159.3	280.6	14.1	6.1	20.2	300.8	223.7	524.5	6.7	57.4
Hobart	20.0	39.3	2.5	1.0	3.6	42.9	36.2	79.1	8.3	54.2
Total	1,411.5	2,346.3	138.2	66.7	204.9	2,551.2	2,018.6	4,569.8	8.0	55.8
PERSONS										
Sydney	1,460.0	1,857.5	101.1	30.5	131.5	1,989.0	1,065.7	3,054.7	6.6	65.1
Melbourne	1,179.7	1,554.4	124.5	36.1	160.6	1,715.0	896.4	2,611.5	9.4	65.7
Brisbane	560.4	736.5	54.5	19.4	73.9	810.4	399.5	1,209.9	9.1	67.0
Adelaide	350.5	486.3	46.8	10.3	57.1	543.4	335.1	878.5	10.5	61.9
Perth	466.8	631.4	40.5	11.1	51.6	683.0	343.8	1,026.8	7.6	66.5
Hobart	61.3	86.4	7.1	1.9	9.0	95.4	58.3	153.7	9.5	62.1
Total	4,078.6	5,352.4	374.3	109.4	483.7	5,836.2	3,098.8	8,935.0	8.3	65.3

**TABLE 7. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, DECEMBER 1996**

	Persons						Total
	Males	Females		Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	
		Married	Total				
— '000 —							
Employed	82.1	40.9	71.4	10.3	21.4	121.8	153.5
Full-time workers	72.1	24.9	43.5	3.0	15.2	97.4	115.6
Part-time workers	10.0	16.0	27.9	7.2	6.2	24.5	37.9
Unemployed	8.6	1.9	5.5	4.0	3.4	6.7	14.1
Looking for full-time work	6.2	1.2	3.7	1.8	2.6	5.5	9.9
Looking for part-time work	2.4	* 0.7	1.8	2.2	* 0.7	1.3	4.2
Labour force	90.7	42.7	76.9	14.2	24.8	128.6	167.6
Not in labour force	24.2	23.8	42.3	8.6	4.3	53.5	66.5
Aged 15-19 attending school	2.9	* 0.0	3.2	6.2	..	..	6.2
Civilian population	114.9	66.5	119.2	22.9	29.1	182.1	234.1
— per cent —							
Unemployment rate	9.5	4.4	7.2	28.0	13.6	5.2	8.4
Looking for full-time work	7.9	4.6	7.9	37.2	14.7	5.3	7.9
Participation rate	78.9	64.3	64.5	62.2	85.1	70.6	71.6
Employment/population ratio	71.5	61.4	59.9	44.8	73.6	66.9	65.6
— number —							
Average weekly hours worked by employed persons	39.9	29.4	29.8	20.3	34.2	36.6	35.2
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	36.1	32.6	37.4	17.2	20.8	56.0	36.6

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

Month	Males					Females					Persons							
	Employed		Unemp- - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- toymnt rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- toymnt rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- toymnt rate - per cent -			
	Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total						
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1995 -																		
October	1,405.4	1,578.5	140.8	1,719.3	8.2	72.7	730.3	1,211.7	88.6	1,300.3	6.8	53.1	2,135.7	2,790.2	229.5	3,019.6	7.6	62.7
November	1,415.6	1,594.0	142.8	1,736.8	8.2	73.3	737.3	1,214.1	98.4	1,312.5	7.5	53.5	2,152.8	2,808.1	241.2	3,049.2	7.9	63.3
December	1,426.2	1,595.2	129.1	1,724.4	7.5	72.7	731.4	1,212.0	89.2	1,301.2	6.9	53.0	2,157.6	2,807.3	218.3	3,025.6	7.2	62.7
1996 -																		
January	1,434.8	1,591.2	144.7	1,735.9	8.3	73.1	732.0	1,207.1	90.9	1,298.0	7.0	52.8	2,166.9	2,798.3	235.7	3,033.9	7.8	62.8
February	1,417.7	1,592.9	139.3	1,732.2	8.0	72.9	714.8	1,198.3	95.1	1,293.3	7.4	52.6	2,132.5	2,791.2	234.4	3,025.6	7.7	62.5
March	1,402.9	1,582.9	148.4	1,731.3	8.6	72.7	737.4	1,212.0	95.6	1,307.6	7.3	53.1	2,140.3	2,794.9	244.0	3,038.9	8.0	62.7
April	1,409.1	1,576.7	151.0	1,727.7	8.7	72.5	720.9	1,184.7	102.7	1,287.3	8.0	52.2	2,129.9	2,761.3	253.7	3,015.0	8.4	62.2
May	1,409.1	1,591.0	140.8	1,731.7	8.1	72.6	704.8	1,183.7	101.0	1,284.7	7.9	52.0	2,113.9	2,774.6	241.8	3,016.4	8.0	62.1
June	1,408.4	1,590.3	141.2	1,731.5	8.2	72.5	714.6	1,204.3	91.2	1,295.5	7.0	52.4	2,122.9	2,794.6	232.4	3,027.0	7.7	62.2
July	1,411.2	1,588.6	139.8	1,728.4	8.1	72.2	728.6	1,199.5	98.6	1,298.1	7.6	52.4	2,139.9	2,788.1	238.5	3,026.6	7.9	62.1
August	1,415.9	1,597.1	152.8	1,749.8	8.7	73.0	735.9	1,202.0	95.1	1,297.1	7.3	52.3	2,151.8	2,799.1	247.9	3,046.9	8.1	62.5
September	1,421.3	1,598.1	142.2	1,740.3	8.2	72.5	718.1	1,193.0	104.9	1,297.9	8.1	52.2	2,139.4	2,791.1	247.1	3,038.2	8.1	62.2
October	1,422.7	1,602.1	141.2	1,743.3	8.1	72.6	734.3	1,213.8	99.1	1,312.9	7.5	52.7	2,157.0	2,815.9	240.3	3,056.2	7.9	62.5
November	1,423.8	1,592.0	142.2	1,734.2	8.2	72.1	732.8	1,208.3	85.9	1,294.2	6.6	51.9	2,156.7	2,800.3	228.1	3,028.4	7.5	61.8
December	1,437.2	1,613.0	134.6	1,747.6	7.7	72.6	733.5	1,213.1	102.7	1,315.8	7.8	52.7	2,170.7	2,826.1	237.3	3,063.4	7.7	62.5
VICTORIA																		
1995 -																		
October	1,041.5	1,162.1	122.2	1,284.3	9.5	73.7	506.8	872.7	94.0	966.7	9.7	53.1	1,548.3	2,034.7	216.2	2,250.9	9.6	63.2
November	1,048.0	1,175.2	108.3	1,283.5	8.4	73.6	506.2	892.2	87.0	979.3	8.9	53.8	1,554.1	2,067.4	195.3	2,262.8	8.6	63.5
December	1,051.1	1,177.1	114.1	1,291.2	8.8	73.9	509.2	898.5	72.6	971.1	7.5	53.3	1,560.3	2,075.6	186.7	2,262.3	8.3	63.4
1996 -																		
January	1,051.0	1,179.8	113.2	1,293.0	8.8	74.0	503.8	911.5	84.3	995.7	8.5	54.6	1,554.7	2,091.3	197.5	2,288.8	8.6	64.1
February	1,049.1	1,183.7	120.1	1,303.8	9.2	74.5	496.4	894.9	87.5	982.4	8.9	53.8	1,545.5	2,078.5	207.6	2,286.2	9.1	63.9
March	1,043.5	1,170.1	113.2	1,283.3	8.8	73.3	501.2	887.0	79.3	966.2	8.2	52.9	1,544.8	2,057.1	192.4	2,249.5	8.6	62.9
April	1,043.8	1,173.6	121.0	1,294.5	9.3	73.8	515.3	897.8	88.4	986.2	9.0	53.9	1,559.1	2,071.4	209.3	2,280.7	9.2	63.6
May	1,063.2	1,191.5	108.3	1,299.8	8.3	74.0	521.1	903.9	82.4	986.3	8.4	53.9	1,584.2	2,095.4	190.7	2,286.1	8.3	63.7
June	1,057.6	1,185.3	104.6	1,289.8	8.1	73.4	511.1	893.5	79.3	972.9	8.2	53.1	1,568.7	2,078.8	183.9	2,262.7	8.1	63.0
July	1,056.3	1,181.2	107.1	1,288.2	8.3	73.2	525.3	887.1	88.1	975.1	9.0	53.1	1,581.6	2,068.3	195.1	2,263.4	8.6	62.9
August	1,057.0	1,192.8	115.0	1,307.8	8.8	74.2	512.4	895.8	96.5	992.3	9.7	54.0	1,569.4	2,088.7	211.5	2,300.1	9.2	63.9
September	1,035.4	1,178.0	123.6	1,301.6	9.5	73.8	507.9	899.9	90.9	990.9	9.2	53.8	1,543.3	2,078.0	214.6	2,292.5	9.4	63.6
October	1,044.3	1,183.5	123.3	1,306.8	9.4	74.0	513.0	896.7	95.2	992.0	9.6	53.8	1,557.2	2,080.3	218.5	2,298.8	9.5	63.7
November	1,049.2	1,196.4	118.3	1,314.7	9.0	74.4	516.4	911.1	94.5	1,005.7	9.4	54.5	1,565.6	2,107.5	212.9	2,320.4	9.2	64.2
December	1,041.2	1,183.2	120.2	1,303.5	9.2	73.7	508.2	908.6	90.5	999.1	9.1	54.1	1,549.5	2,091.8	210.8	2,302.5	9.2	63.7

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES—continued

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-		
	Full-time workers	Total	'000 -	Labour force	Unemp- rate -per cent -	ipation rate -per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	'000 -	Labour force	Unemp- rate -per cent -	ipation rate -per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	'000 -	Labour force	Unemp- rate -per cent -	ipation rate -per cent -
QUEENSLAND																		
1995 —																		
October	755.4	850.6	104.5	955.2	10.9	75.1	376.5	646.4	62.8	709.2	8.9	54.8	1,131.9	1,497.0	167.3	1,664.4	10.1	64.9
November	764.1	862.7	98.0	960.7	10.2	75.4	378.7	654.0	63.4	717.4	8.8	55.3	1,142.8	1,516.7	161.3	1,678.0	9.6	65.3
December	769.6	864.8	97.0	961.8	10.1	75.3	373.3	638.6	61.2	719.8	8.5	55.4	1,142.8	1,523.4	158.1	1,681.6	9.4	65.2
1996 —																		
January	771.9	864.6	97.9	962.5	10.2	75.2	372.8	636.1	63.6	719.7	8.8	55.2	1,144.8	1,520.7	161.5	1,682.2	9.6	65.1
February	786.5	876.1	85.3	961.4	8.9	74.9	376.8	648.2	62.7	711.0	8.8	54.4	1,163.3	1,524.4	148.0	1,672.3	8.8	64.6
March	781.2	873.9	89.4	963.2	9.3	74.9	367.8	640.0	60.4	700.4	8.6	53.5	1,149.0	1,513.9	149.8	1,663.7	9.0	64.1
April	784.9	883.5	88.2	971.7	9.1	75.4	366.1	636.0	70.0	705.9	9.9	53.8	1,150.9	1,519.4	158.2	1,677.7	9.4	64.5
May	786.7	886.5	82.3	968.8	8.5	75.0	369.1	645.2	70.1	715.3	9.8	54.4	1,155.8	1,531.7	152.4	1,684.1	9.0	64.6
June	774.6	878.8	90.7	969.6	9.4	74.8	367.9	650.9	67.2	718.2	9.4	54.5	1,142.5	1,529.7	158.0	1,687.7	9.4	64.6
July	782.3	886.2	86.7	972.9	8.9	75.0	373.3	657.1	66.3	723.4	9.2	54.8	1,155.6	1,543.3	153.0	1,696.3	9.0	64.8
August	777.6	875.1	99.8	974.8	10.2	75.0	383.8	661.6	66.8	728.4	9.2	55.0	1,161.4	1,536.7	166.5	1,703.2	9.8	64.9
September	780.9	880.4	93.9	974.3	9.6	74.8	385.6	662.9	66.9	729.8	9.2	55.0	1,166.5	1,543.3	160.8	1,704.1	9.4	64.8
October	779.4	872.8	102.8	975.5	10.5	74.7	383.5	660.2	69.8	730.0	9.6	54.9	1,163.0	1,532.9	172.6	1,705.5	10.1	64.8
November	782.1	887.5	87.4	974.9	9.0	74.6	378.6	657.3	67.2	724.5	9.3	54.4	1,160.7	1,544.8	154.6	1,699.4	9.1	64.4
December	782.4	880.4	94.2	974.5	9.7	74.4	384.2	664.4	69.4	733.8	9.5	55.0	1,166.7	1,544.8	163.5	1,708.3	9.6	64.6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																		
1995 —																		
October	322.6	369.0	43.9	412.9	10.6	71.8	149.3	283.5	25.4	308.8	8.2	51.8	471.9	652.4	69.3	721.7	9.6	61.6
November	329.1	372.1	42.2	414.3	10.2	72.0	149.8	284.8	24.6	309.3	7.9	51.8	478.8	656.9	66.8	723.7	9.2	61.7
December	329.0	373.1	40.4	413.5	9.8	71.8	152.0	284.6	25.1	309.7	8.1	51.9	481.0	657.7	65.5	723.2	9.1	61.7
1996 —																		
January	326.6	372.1	40.7	412.8	9.9	71.7	149.3	283.2	26.8	310.1	8.7	51.9	475.9	655.4	67.6	722.9	9.3	61.6
February	326.3	370.7	44.2	414.9	10.6	72.0	147.5	282.9	26.8	309.7	8.6	51.8	473.8	653.6	70.9	724.6	9.8	61.7
March	325.5	368.6	42.6	411.2	10.4	71.3	149.1	287.8	25.6	313.4	8.2	52.4	474.6	656.4	68.2	724.6	9.4	61.7
April	322.3	370.5	43.4	413.9	10.5	71.7	148.8	291.6	26.1	317.7	8.2	53.1	471.0	662.1	69.4	731.5	9.5	62.3
May	323.3	365.9	42.5	408.5	10.4	70.8	154.9	291.8	27.4	319.1	8.6	53.3	478.2	657.7	69.9	727.6	9.6	61.9
June	321.9	371.9	39.1	411.0	9.5	71.2	149.4	291.9	25.3	317.1	8.0	53.0	471.3	663.8	64.3	728.1	8.8	61.9
July	323.8	371.2	39.5	410.7	9.6	71.1	151.3	292.1	28.0	320.1	8.7	53.4	475.1	663.4	67.5	730.8	9.2	62.1
August	318.5	368.7	41.8	410.5	10.2	71.0	150.1	290.1	28.8	318.8	9.0	53.2	468.6	658.8	70.6	729.3	9.7	61.9
September	317.2	365.5	43.0	408.5	10.5	70.6	151.4	290.9	28.0	318.9	8.8	53.2	468.6	656.4	71.0	727.4	9.8	61.7
October	319.0	366.6	41.0	407.6	10.1	70.4	152.2	294.6	27.7	322.3	8.6	53.7	471.2	661.2	68.7	729.9	9.4	61.9
November	321.3	368.4	43.0	411.4	10.5	71.0	147.9	288.1	26.1	314.2	8.3	52.4	469.1	656.5	69.1	725.6	9.5	61.5
December	322.4	369.6	41.0	410.5	10.0	70.8	148.1	288.1	28.5	316.7	9.0	52.7	470.5	657.7	69.5	727.2	9.6	61.6

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES—continued

Month	Males				Females				Persons							
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.					
	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent -				
WESTERN AUSTRALIA																
1995 —																
October	429.5	478.5	36.8	515.3	7.1	76.7	29.1	380.6	7.6	56.1	617.4	830.0	65.9	895.9	7.4	66.3
November	429.6	479.6	37.4	516.9	7.2	76.8	31.3	384.0	8.1	56.5	618.9	832.3	68.6	900.9	7.6	66.6
December	425.2	477.2	38.2	515.4	7.4	76.4	29.6	379.6	7.8	55.8	610.5	827.1	67.8	894.9	7.6	66.0
1996 —																
January	424.9	476.0	40.9	516.9	7.9	76.5	29.7	375.9	7.9	55.1	610.1	822.2	70.6	892.8	7.9	65.7
February	428.5	475.8	42.4	518.1	8.2	76.5	29.6	388.6	7.6	56.9	622.8	834.9	71.9	906.8	7.9	66.7
March	426.9	477.9	42.6	520.6	8.2	76.7	27.1	382.2	7.1	55.8	621.8	833.1	69.7	902.8	7.7	66.2
April	424.9	477.1	39.3	516.4	7.6	76.0	24.2	370.4	6.5	54.0	621.9	823.3	63.4	886.7	7.2	64.9
May	426.4	478.8	40.9	519.6	7.9	76.3	27.8	384.5	7.2	56.0	618.5	835.4	68.7	904.1	7.6	66.1
June	425.4	476.2	43.7	519.9	8.4	76.2	30.4	384.8	7.9	55.9	620.0	830.6	74.2	904.8	8.2	66.0
July	432.9	482.5	39.9	522.4	7.6	76.4	29.5	391.4	7.5	56.7	629.3	844.4	69.5	913.9	7.6	66.5
August	425.5	481.2	43.1	524.4	8.2	76.6	28.3	398.1	7.1	57.6	628.8	851.1	71.4	922.5	7.7	67.0
September	426.3	480.1	41.4	521.5	7.9	76.0	27.2	392.6	6.9	56.7	627.2	845.5	68.6	914.1	7.5	66.3
October	431.3	484.5	42.5	527.1	8.1	76.7	27.1	387.3	7.0	55.8	624.5	844.7	69.6	914.3	7.6	66.2
November	429.7	480.2	42.2	522.4	8.1	75.9	28.2	391.8	7.2	56.3	624.3	843.8	70.4	914.2	7.7	66.1
December	427.0	483.9	40.9	524.8	7.8	76.1	29.9	397.2	7.5	57.0	626.2	851.2	70.8	922.0	7.7	66.5
TASMANIA																
1995 —																
October	100.0	113.2	11.7	124.8	9.3	69.1	7.9	95.7	8.2	51.2	145.8	201.0	19.5	220.6	8.9	60.0
November	100.5	112.8	13.6	126.5	10.8	70.0	9.4	96.1	9.8	51.4	144.7	199.6	23.0	222.6	10.3	60.5
December	101.4	113.8	14.7	128.5	11.4	71.0	8.2	96.3	8.5	51.5	145.3	201.9	22.9	224.8	10.2	61.1
1996 —																
January	102.4	114.7	14.0	128.7	10.9	71.1	7.8	94.3	8.2	50.4	145.5	201.2	21.8	222.9	9.8	60.6
February	103.6	117.0	14.0	131.0	10.7	72.4	8.4	95.3	8.9	50.9	146.9	203.9	22.5	226.4	9.9	61.5
March	100.4	115.5	15.0	130.5	11.5	72.1	9.1	94.5	9.7	50.4	143.3	200.8	24.2	225.0	10.7	61.1
April	101.6	116.3	15.3	131.5	11.6	72.6	7.6	94.6	8.0	50.5	146.7	203.2	22.9	226.1	10.1	61.4
May	100.6	114.5	15.0	129.5	11.6	71.5	8.7	93.3	9.3	49.8	143.2	199.2	23.7	222.9	10.6	60.5
June	101.3	116.2	15.2	131.4	11.6	72.5	8.9	94.9	9.3	50.6	144.2	202.2	24.1	226.2	10.6	61.4
July	100.4	114.9	15.5	130.3	11.9	71.9	9.7	94.7	10.3	50.5	140.8	199.8	25.2	225.0	11.2	61.1
August	102.6	117.5	13.7	131.2	10.5	72.4	9.0	94.5	9.5	50.4	144.8	203.0	22.7	225.7	10.0	61.2
September	101.1	115.6	14.4	130.1	11.1	71.7	9.4	93.3	10.1	49.7	143.0	199.5	23.9	223.3	10.7	60.5
October	99.5	114.1	13.9	128.1	10.9	70.6	10.0	95.4	10.5	50.9	142.6	199.6	23.9	223.5	10.7	60.6
November	100.0	114.6	12.7	127.3	10.0	70.1	9.7	93.6	10.4	49.9	143.4	198.5	22.4	220.9	10.1	59.8
December	99.6	112.6	15.1	127.7	11.8	70.3	8.8	90.9	9.7	48.4	140.9	194.7	23.9	218.6	10.9	59.2

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES

Month	Males					Females					Persons							
	Employed		Unemp-		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp-		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp-		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -			
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed	Labour force		Unemp- loyed	Labour force	Unemp- loyed	Labour force		Unemp- loyed	Labour force						
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1995 —																		
October	1,417.7	1,587.4	139.3	1,726.7	8.1	73.0	732.2	1,207.1	90.7	1,297.8	7.0	53.0	2,150.0	2,794.5	230.0	3,024.4	7.6	62.8
November	1,419.4	1,590.1	139.2	1,729.3	8.1	73.0	733.6	1,210.5	91.2	1,301.7	7.0	53.1	2,153.0	2,800.5	230.4	3,030.9	7.6	62.9
December	1,420.5	1,591.1	139.8	1,730.9	8.1	73.0	732.9	1,210.8	92.2	1,302.9	7.1	53.1	2,153.4	2,801.9	232.0	3,033.9	7.6	62.9
1996 —																		
January	1,420.1	1,590.5	141.1	1,731.7	8.1	72.9	730.1	1,208.0	93.6	1,301.6	7.2	53.0	2,150.3	2,798.6	234.7	3,033.3	7.7	62.8
February	1,417.7	1,588.7	142.6	1,731.3	8.2	72.8	726.0	1,203.2	95.3	1,298.5	7.3	52.8	2,143.7	2,791.9	237.9	3,029.8	7.9	62.6
March	1,413.8	1,586.8	143.9	1,730.7	8.3	72.7	722.2	1,198.7	96.6	1,295.3	7.5	52.6	2,136.0	2,785.4	240.6	3,026.0	7.9	62.5
April	1,410.0	1,585.6	144.8	1,730.4	8.4	72.6	719.6	1,195.5	97.4	1,292.9	7.5	52.4	2,129.6	2,781.1	242.2	3,023.3	8.0	62.3
May	1,408.1	1,586.2	145.0	1,731.2	8.4	72.6	718.6	1,194.3	98.1	1,292.3	7.6	52.3	2,126.7	2,780.5	243.0	3,023.5	8.0	62.3
June r	1,408.8	1,588.5	144.7	1,733.2	8.4	72.5	719.6	1,194.9	98.3	1,293.2	7.6	52.3	2,128.4	2,783.4	243.0	3,026.4	8.0	62.2
July r	1,411.8	1,591.5	144.3	1,735.7	8.3	72.5	722.1	1,197.1	98.0	1,295.1	7.6	52.3	2,133.9	2,788.6	242.3	3,030.8	8.0	62.2
August r	1,415.7	1,594.5	143.8	1,738.4	8.3	72.6	725.4	1,200.3	97.6	1,297.9	7.5	52.3	2,141.1	2,794.8	241.5	3,036.3	8.0	62.2
September r	1,419.6	1,597.2	143.2	1,740.4	8.2	72.5	728.7	1,203.6	97.4	1,301.0	7.5	52.3	2,148.2	2,800.8	240.6	3,041.4	7.9	62.3
October r	1,423.5	1,599.6	142.1	1,741.8	8.2	72.5	731.1	1,206.5	97.3	1,303.8	7.5	52.4	2,154.6	2,806.1	239.4	3,045.6	7.9	62.3
November r	1,427.4	1,602.0	140.8	1,742.7	8.1	72.5	733.0	1,209.1	97.2	1,306.2	7.4	52.4	2,160.4	2,811.1	237.9	3,049.0	7.8	62.3
December	1,431.0	1,604.5	139.1	1,743.6	8.0	72.4	733.7	1,210.6	97.4	1,308.0	7.4	52.4	2,164.6	2,815.1	236.5	3,051.6	7.7	62.2
VICTORIA																		
1995 —																		
October	1,045.0	1,168.7	116.9	1,285.6	9.1	73.7	505.0	889.0	85.2	974.2	8.7	53.6	1,550.1	2,057.7	202.1	2,259.7	8.9	63.4
November	1,047.0	1,171.9	115.8	1,287.7	9.0	73.8	503.4	890.9	84.8	975.8	8.7	53.6	1,550.4	2,062.9	200.6	2,263.5	8.9	63.5
December	1,047.9	1,174.7	115.3	1,290.0	8.9	73.9	502.8	894.0	84.1	978.1	8.6	53.7	1,550.7	2,068.7	199.4	2,268.1	8.8	63.6
1996 —																		
January	1,048.2	1,176.8	115.4	1,292.2	8.9	73.9	503.2	897.0	83.3	980.3	8.5	53.8	1,551.4	2,073.8	198.7	2,272.5	8.7	63.6
February	1,048.6	1,178.2	115.3	1,293.5	8.9	73.9	504.7	898.6	82.6	981.2	8.4	53.8	1,553.3	2,076.8	198.0	2,274.8	8.7	63.6
March	1,050.0	1,179.4	114.4	1,293.8	8.8	73.9	507.3	898.2	82.5	980.7	8.4	53.7	1,557.3	2,077.6	197.0	2,274.5	8.7	63.6
April	1,052.2	1,180.6	112.8	1,293.5	8.7	73.8	510.7	896.5	83.1	979.6	8.5	53.5	1,562.8	2,077.2	195.9	2,273.1	8.6	63.4
May	1,054.0	1,182.1	111.2	1,293.2	8.6	73.7	514.1	894.7	84.2	978.9	8.6	53.4	1,568.2	2,076.8	195.4	2,272.2	8.6	63.3
June r	1,054.9	1,183.7	110.5	1,294.2	8.5	73.6	516.4	893.9	85.8	979.8	8.8	53.4	1,571.3	2,077.6	196.4	2,274.0	8.6	63.3
July r	1,054.0	1,185.0	111.7	1,296.7	8.6	73.7	516.7	894.5	88.0	982.4	9.0	53.5	1,570.7	2,079.5	199.7	2,279.2	8.8	63.4
August r	1,051.4	1,185.8	114.3	1,300.1	8.8	73.8	515.3	895.9	90.4	986.4	9.2	53.6	1,566.8	2,081.7	204.8	2,286.5	9.0	63.5
September r	1,048.1	1,186.0	117.3	1,303.3	9.0	73.9	513.6	898.2	92.3	990.5	9.3	53.8	1,561.8	2,084.1	209.7	2,293.8	9.1	63.6
October r	1,045.3	1,186.3	119.9	1,306.1	9.2	74.0	512.4	901.3	93.5	994.8	9.4	54.0	1,557.7	2,087.5	213.4	2,300.9	9.3	63.8
November r	1,043.0	1,186.6	121.7	1,308.3	9.3	74.0	511.5	904.5	94.2	998.7	9.4	54.1	1,554.5	2,091.1	215.9	2,307.0	9.4	63.9
December	1,041.9	1,187.4	122.9	1,310.2	9.4	74.1	511.0	908.0	94.4	1,002.4	9.4	54.3	1,552.9	2,095.4	217.2	2,312.6	9.4	64.0

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males					Females					Persons				
	Employed		Unemp.		Participation rate	Employed		Unemp.		Participation rate	Employed		Unemp.		Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp. '000	Labour force		Full-time workers	Total	Unemp. '000	Labour force		Full-time workers	Total	Unemp. '000	Labour force	
					- per cent -					- per cent -					- per cent -
WESTERN AUSTRALIA															
1995 —															
October	428.9	478.0	36.7	514.7	7.1	76.6	188.2	351.4	30.2	381.6	617.1	829.4	66.9	896.3	7.5
November	428.2	477.8	38.0	515.7	7.4	76.6	188.0	351.2	30.1	381.4	616.2	829.0	68.1	897.1	7.6
December	427.4	477.5	39.2	516.6	7.6	76.6	188.4	351.3	29.8	381.1	615.8	828.8	68.9	897.7	7.7
1996 —															
January	426.7	477.1	40.2	517.3	7.8	76.5	189.5	351.5	29.1	380.6	616.1	828.6	69.3	897.9	7.7
February	426.2	476.8	41.0	517.7	7.9	76.5	191.0	351.7	28.3	380.0	617.2	828.5	69.3	897.7	7.7
March	426.1	476.8	41.4	518.2	8.0	76.4	192.7	352.2	27.7	379.9	618.8	829.0	69.1	898.1	7.7
April	426.4	477.3	41.6	518.8	8.0	76.3	194.3	353.4	27.6	381.0	620.7	830.7	69.1	899.8	7.7
May	426.7	478.1	41.6	519.7	8.0	76.3	195.8	355.5	27.8	383.3	622.5	833.6	69.4	903.0	7.7
June r	427.2	479.1	41.6	520.7	8.0	76.3	196.9	358.1	28.1	386.2	624.1	837.2	69.7	906.9	7.7
July r	427.7	480.0	41.8	521.8	8.0	76.4	197.5	360.7	28.4	389.1	625.1	840.7	70.1	910.8	7.7
August r	428.2	480.8	42.0	522.8	8.0	76.4	197.8	362.9	28.4	391.3	626.0	843.8	70.4	914.1	7.7
September r	428.6	481.6	42.0	523.6	8.0	76.3	198.0	364.3	28.3	392.6	626.5	845.9	70.3	916.2	7.7
October r	428.7	482.2	42.0	524.1	8.0	76.3	197.7	365.0	28.1	393.1	626.4	847.1	70.1	917.2	7.6
November r	428.8	482.6	41.8	524.5	8.0	76.2	197.4	365.2	28.1	393.4	626.2	847.8	70.0	917.8	7.6
December	428.7	483.0	41.6	524.7	7.9	76.1	196.9	365.6	28.2	393.8	625.6	848.6	69.9	918.5	7.6
TASMANIA															
1995 —															
October	100.2	113.0	13.2	126.3	10.5	69.9	45.2	87.3	8.0	95.3	145.4	200.3	21.2	221.5	9.6
November	100.8	113.5	13.4	126.9	10.6	70.2	44.7	87.4	8.2	95.6	145.4	200.9	21.6	222.5	9.7
December	101.4	114.1	13.8	127.9	10.8	70.7	44.1	87.3	8.4	95.6	145.5	201.4	22.1	223.5	9.9
1996 —															
January	101.8	114.9	14.1	129.0	11.0	71.3	43.7	87.0	8.4	95.3	145.5	201.8	22.5	224.4	10.0
February	101.9	115.4	14.5	130.0	11.2	71.8	43.5	86.6	8.4	94.9	145.4	202.0	22.9	224.9	10.2
March	101.7	115.7	14.9	130.6	11.4	72.1	43.4	86.2	8.4	94.6	145.1	201.9	23.3	225.2	10.3
April	101.4	115.8	15.1	130.9	11.5	72.3	43.2	85.9	8.5	94.4	144.7	201.7	23.5	225.3	10.5
May	101.2	115.9	15.1	131.0	11.6	72.3	42.9	85.6	8.7	94.3	144.1	201.5	23.8	225.3	10.6
June r	101.2	115.9	15.1	130.9	11.5	72.3	42.5	85.5	8.9	94.4	143.6	201.3	24.0	225.3	10.6
July r	101.1	115.8	14.8	130.6	11.3	72.1	42.2	85.3	9.2	94.5	143.3	201.1	24.0	225.1	10.6
August r	101.1	115.7	14.5	130.2	11.1	71.8	42.1	85.0	9.4	94.4	143.1	200.7	23.8	224.6	10.6
September r	100.8	115.4	14.2	129.5	10.9	71.4	42.2	84.7	9.5	94.2	143.0	200.0	23.7	223.7	10.6
October r	100.4	114.8	14.0	128.8	10.8	71.0	42.3	84.2	9.5	93.8	142.7	199.1	23.5	222.6	10.6
November r	100.1	114.3	13.9	128.2	10.8	70.6	42.4	83.8	9.5	93.3	142.5	198.1	23.4	221.4	10.6
December	99.7	113.7	13.8	127.5	10.8	70.2	42.5	83.3	9.4	92.7	142.2	196.9	23.3	220.2	10.6

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males					Females					Persons				
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -
	Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total			
NORTHERN TERRITORY															
1995 —															
October	39.1	44.8	3.8	48.6	7.8	77.2	22.3	35.0	2.3	37.3	61.4	79.8	6.1	85.9	7.0
November	39.5	45.5	3.7	49.1	7.5	78.1	22.6	35.7	2.2	37.8	62.1	81.1	5.9	87.0	6.7
December	39.8	46.0	3.6	49.6	7.2	78.8	23.3	36.4	2.3	38.6	63.1	82.4	5.8	88.2	6.6
1996 —															
January	40.0	46.2	3.5	49.7	7.1	78.8	23.9	36.9	2.5	39.4	63.9	83.1	6.0	89.2	6.8
February	40.1	46.1	3.5	49.6	7.0	78.3	24.4	37.2	2.8	40.0	64.5	83.3	6.3	89.6	7.0
March	40.0	45.8	3.4	49.2	6.9	77.4	24.7	37.3	3.1	40.3	64.7	83.0	6.5	89.5	7.2
April	39.9	45.4	3.3	48.7	6.7	76.5	24.9	37.3	3.2	40.5	64.8	82.7	6.5	89.2	7.3
May	40.0	45.2	3.1	48.4	6.5	75.8	25.1	37.4	3.2	40.5	65.0	82.6	6.3	88.9	7.1
June r	40.1	45.4	3.0	48.3	6.1	75.5	25.3	37.5	3.0	40.5	65.4	82.9	5.9	88.8	6.7
July r	40.2	45.7	2.8	48.4	5.7	75.6	25.4	37.7	2.7	40.4	65.6	83.4	5.4	88.8	6.1
August r	40.3	46.0	2.5	48.5	5.3	75.8	25.3	37.8	2.4	40.1	65.6	83.7	4.9	88.7	5.6
September r	40.1	46.1	2.4	48.5	4.9	75.7	25.0	37.7	2.2	39.9	65.1	83.8	4.6	88.4	5.2
October (a) r	39.9	46.1	2.2	48.3	4.6	75.3	24.7	37.6	2.1	39.7	64.5	83.7	4.3	88.0	4.9
November (a) r	39.6	45.9	2.1	48.0	4.4	74.7	24.2	37.5	2.0	39.4	63.9	83.4	4.1	87.5	4.6
December (a)	39.5	45.8	2.1	47.8	4.3	74.2	23.9	37.4	1.9	39.2	63.3	83.1	3.9	87.1	4.5
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY															
1995 —															
October	73.7	85.5	7.0	92.5	7.5	81.7	45.1	74.1	5.0	79.1	118.8	159.7	12.0	171.6	7.0
November	73.7	85.2	6.9	92.1	7.5	81.3	45.2	74.1	5.2	79.3	118.9	159.3	12.1	171.4	7.0
December	73.5	84.7	6.9	91.6	7.6	80.8	45.2	73.9	5.4	79.3	118.7	158.6	12.4	170.9	7.2
1996															
January	73.3	84.2	7.1	91.2	7.8	80.4	44.9	73.5	5.7	79.2	118.3	157.7	12.8	170.4	7.5
February	73.1	83.8	7.3	91.1	8.0	80.2	44.6	73.0	5.9	78.9	117.7	156.8	13.2	170.0	7.8
March	73.0	83.6	7.4	91.0	8.2	80.0	44.2	72.6	6.1	78.7	117.2	156.1	13.6	169.7	8.0
April	73.0	83.5	7.5	91.0	8.3	80.0	43.9	72.2	6.4	78.6	116.9	155.7	13.9	169.6	8.2
May	73.0	83.5	7.6	91.1	8.4	80.0	43.7	72.0	6.6	78.6	116.7	155.4	14.2	169.7	8.4
June r	72.9	83.5	7.7	91.2	8.4	80.1	43.7	71.8	6.8	78.6	116.6	155.4	14.5	169.8	8.5
July r	72.9	83.6	7.7	91.2	8.4	80.0	43.7	71.6	6.8	78.4	116.5	155.2	14.5	169.7	8.5
August r	72.7	83.4	7.7	91.1	8.4	79.7	43.5	71.3	6.8	78.0	116.2	154.7	14.4	169.1	8.5
September r	72.4	83.1	7.7	90.8	8.5	79.3	43.3	70.8	6.7	77.5	115.8	153.9	14.4	168.3	8.5
October (a) r	72.2	82.7	7.7	90.4	8.6	78.9	43.0	70.3	6.5	76.8	115.2	153.0	14.3	167.3	8.5
November (a) r	71.9	82.3	7.8	90.1	8.6	78.5	42.7	69.8	6.4	76.2	114.6	152.1	14.2	166.3	8.5
December (a)	71.7	81.9	7.8	89.8	8.7	78.2	42.4	69.3	6.3	75.6	114.1	151.2	14.1	165.4	8.6

(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

TABLE 10. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE, DECEMBER 1996

Age group	Number ('000)					Participation rate (per cent)				
	Females					Females				
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons
15-64	5,191.6	2,283.9	1,699.7	3,983.6	9,175.2	84.5	62.3	70.1	65.4	75.0
15-19	434.5	11.2	392.0	403.2	837.7	66.2	54.2	64.9	64.6	65.4
20-24	626.4	119.1	432.3	551.4	1,177.8	89.1	68.3	84.6	80.5	84.9
25-34	1,319.6	597.1	374.6	971.7	2,291.3	93.0	63.6	75.3	67.7	80.3
35-44	1,283.6	774.5	242.3	1,016.8	2,300.4	92.2	71.4	73.9	72.0	82.0
45-54	1,051.8	612.4	191.0	803.4	1,855.2	88.3	68.8	70.4	69.2	78.8
55-59	318.9	122.7	49.9	172.6	491.5	74.0	40.5	44.5	41.6	58.1
60-64	156.9	46.9	17.7	64.6	221.5	44.3	18.4	17.5	18.2	31.2
65 and over	93.3	19.1	14.5	33.6	127.0	9.6	3.6	2.0	2.7	5.7
Total	5,284.9	2,303.0	1,714.2	4,017.2	9,302.2	74.3	54.9	54.5	54.7	64.3

TABLE 11. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL OR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, DECEMBER 1996

AT SCHOOL OR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, DECEMBER 1996										
	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15-19	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME (a)										
Males	147.6	199.1	57.6	7.2	64.8	263.9	43.7	307.6	24.6	85.8
Females	81.6	159.2	40.7	6.7	47.4	206.5	54.6	261.1	22.9	79.1
Persons	229.2	358.3	98.4	13.8	112.2	470.5	98.2	568.7	23.8	82.7
Left school ---										
Before 1994	33.3	43.0	11.8	* 0.8	12.5	55.5	12.8	68.3	22.6	81.3
1994	81.7	101.0	25.3	* 1.4	26.7	127.7	13.1	140.8	20.9	90.7
1995 to survey date	114.1	214.3	61.2	11.7	72.9	287.3	68.7	355.9	25.4	80.7
Age ---										
15	* 2.2	4.8	* 3.0	* 0.9	* 3.9	8.7	6.5	15.3	* 44.5	57.2
16	16.7	27.9	13.5	* 0.6	14.1	42.0	8.0	50.0	33.6	84.0
17	43.1	85.9	28.0	5.3	33.3	119.2	26.6	145.8	27.9	81.8
18	71.2	114.0	30.3	4.2	34.5	148.6	32.7	181.2	23.2	82.0
19	96.0	125.6	23.5	* 2.8	26.4	151.9	24.4	176.3	17.4	86.2
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	7.7	36.1	* 2.8	5.6	8.4	44.5	21.7	66.2	18.9	67.2
Females	4.6	46.4	5.8	6.1	11.9	58.3	18.3	76.6	20.4	76.1
Persons	12.3	82.6	8.6	11.7	20.3	102.9	40.0	142.8	19.7	72.0
Left school ---										
Before 1994	* 0.6	* 1.8	* 0.1	* 0.4	* 0.5	* 2.3	* 1.8	4.2	* 22.4	* 55.8
1994	* 3.9	24.4	* 2.3	* 2.8	5.1	29.5	9.0	38.5	17.2	76.5
1995 to survey date	7.8	56.4	6.2	8.5	14.7	71.1	29.1	100.2	20.7	70.9
Age ---										
15 and 16	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 0.3	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 0.7	* 1.5	* 2.2	* 48.1	* 30.3
17	* 1.2	5.2	* 0.8	* 1.1	* 2.0	7.2	* 3.4	10.5	* 27.7	68.2
18	4.4	29.6	* 2.8	4.5	7.3	36.9	15.8	52.6	19.7	70.1
19	6.7	47.4	4.6	6.1	10.7	58.1	19.4	77.5	18.4	75.0
ATTENDING SCHOOL										
Males	6.8	91.9	6.9	27.2	34.1	126.0	156.5	282.5	27.0	44.6
Females	* 3.2	107.1	5.2	26.1	31.3	138.3	148.4	286.7	22.6	48.3
Persons	10.0	199.0	12.1	53.3	65.3	264.3	304.8	569.2	24.7	46.4
Age ---										
15	* 1.8	67.7	* 2.7	22.8	25.5	93.2	150.2	243.4	27.3	38.3
16	4.5	81.3	4.4	19.0	23.5	104.8	99.1	203.9	22.4	51.4
17	* 2.4	42.5	* 2.6	9.7	12.3	54.8	42.3	97.0	22.5	56.5
18 and 19	* 1.4	7.5	* 2.3	* 1.8	4.1	11.5	13.3	24.8	35.4	46.5
TOTAL										
Males	162.1	327.2	67.3	40.0	107.3	434.5	221.8	656.3	24.7	66.2
Females	89.4	312.7	51.7	38.8	90.5	403.2	221.2	624.4	22.5	64.6
Persons	251.5	639.9	119.0	78.8	197.8	837.7	443.0	1,280.7	23.6	65.4
Age ---										
15	* 3.9	72.6	5.7	23.7	29.4	102.0	157.0	259.0	28.8	39.4
16	21.2	109.6	18.3	19.6	37.9	147.5	108.4	255.9	25.7	57.6
17	46.8	133.6	31.5	16.1	47.6	181.2	72.2	253.4	26.3	71.5
18	76.5	150.7	35.1	10.1	45.3	195.9	59.0	254.9	23.1	76.8
19	103.0	173.5	28.4	9.2	37.7	211.1	46.4	257.5	17.8	82.0

(a) The components of the 'Left school' category in the 'Not in labour force' column do not add to the total because institutionalised persons are not asked the 'school attendance' question.

TABLE 12. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 20-24: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, DECEMBER 1996

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 20-24</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Looking for part-time work</i>						
<i>- '000 -</i>										
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	441.4	496.5	65.8	* 3.0	68.8	565.3	43.9	609.2	12.2	92.8
Females	328.6	431.7	46.3	6.3	52.6	484.3	104.3	588.7	10.9	82.3
Persons	769.9	928.2	112.1	9.3	121.4	1,049.6	148.3	1,197.9	11.6	87.6
Age —										
20	113.7	143.9	21.0	* 1.8	22.8	166.7	26.1	192.8	13.7	86.5
21	137.1	165.6	22.7	* 1.6	24.3	189.9	30.2	220.1	12.8	86.3
22	160.6	194.8	24.8	* 1.4	26.1	221.0	25.5	246.5	11.8	89.7
23	170.8	206.8	21.5	* 2.1	23.6	230.4	30.2	260.6	10.2	88.4
24	187.8	217.0	22.2	* 2.5	24.6	241.6	36.4	278.0	10.2	86.9
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	14.6	51.0	4.4	5.8	10.1	61.1	32.3	93.4	16.6	65.4
Females	9.2	55.0	6.6	5.5	12.1	67.1	29.5	96.5	18.0	69.5
Persons	23.8	106.0	10.9	11.3	22.2	128.2	61.8	189.9	17.3	67.5
Age —										
20	8.3	42.0	* 3.8	4.8	8.5	50.5	18.8	69.3	16.8	72.9
21	4.3	27.4	* 3.1	* 2.8	5.9	33.3	15.6	48.9	17.6	68.1
22	5.0	15.7	* 1.3	* 1.7	* 3.0	18.7	11.5	30.2	* 16.2	61.9
23	* 3.2	12.2	* 1.0	* 1.4	* 2.3	14.6	9.3	23.9	* 16.0	61.1
24	* 3.0	8.6	* 1.7	* 0.7	* 2.4	11.0	6.6	17.7	* 22.1	62.4
TOTAL										
Males	455.9	547.5	70.1	8.8	78.9	626.4	76.3	702.7	12.6	89.1
Females	337.8	486.7	52.9	11.8	64.7	551.4	133.8	685.2	11.7	80.5
Persons	793.7	1,034.2	123.0	20.6	143.6	1,177.8	210.1	1,387.8	12.2	84.9
Age —										
20	122.0	185.9	24.7	6.6	31.3	217.2	44.8	262.1	14.4	82.9
21	141.3	193.1	25.8	4.4	30.2	223.2	45.7	269.0	13.5	83.0
22	165.6	210.5	26.1	* 3.1	29.2	239.7	37.0	276.7	12.2	86.6
23	173.9	219.0	22.5	* 3.4	25.9	245.0	39.5	284.5	10.6	86.1
24	190.8	225.6	23.9	* 3.2	27.1	252.7	43.0	295.7	10.7	85.5

TABLE 13. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, DECEMBER 1996
(per cent)

Age group	<i>Born in Australia</i>			<i>Born outside Australia</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
15-64	85.6	68.0	76.8	82.4	58.6	70.7
15-19	68.7	66.2	67.5	50.1	53.6	51.8
20-24	91.0	82.7	86.9	80.9	68.1	74.7
25-34	94.1	69.5	81.7	91.7	62.2	76.7
35-44	92.3	73.7	83.1	93.0	68.2	80.1
45-54	89.0	71.4	80.1	87.6	65.1	77.1
55-59	75.2	44.9	60.1	72.5	35.3	54.7
60-64	44.3	19.8	31.5	45.1	15.3	31.3
65 and over	11.9	3.5	7.2	6.6	1.7	4.1
Total	76.8	58.3	67.4	70.4	48.9	59.7

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 14. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE(a), DECEMBER 1996

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate(b)</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Total</i>			
			- '000 -			- per cent -	
MALES							
Born in Australia	3,191.2	3,610.7	284.8	335.5	3,946.3	8.5	76.8
Born outside Australia	1,086.4	1,212.1	112.3	126.6	1,338.7	9.5	70.4
Main English Speaking Countries	478.7	531.4	32.1	36.1	567.5	6.4	74.5
Other Countries	607.7	680.7	80.2	90.4	771.2	11.7	67.6
Oceania	124.3	136.3	12.3	13.2	149.5	8.8	86.1
New Zealand	99.8	109.3	7.3	8.1	117.4	6.9	86.8
Europe and the Former USSR	626.1	692.7	52.1	57.7	750.4	7.7	65.4
Germany	30.8	31.9	* 2.8	* 3.0	34.9	* 8.6	64.4
Greece	28.8	33.0	* 3.3	* 3.9	36.9	* 10.4	56.6
Italy	57.3	62.0	5.6	6.1	68.2	9.0	54.8
Netherlands	25.1	27.6	* 2.8	* 3.0	30.6	* 9.7	64.2
UK and Ireland	336.9	373.1	22.4	25.2	398.3	6.3	70.4
Former Yugoslav Republics	54.6	59.7	6.5	7.1	66.8	10.6	67.0
The Middle East and North Africa	47.7	56.3	12.7	14.2	70.5	20.1	70.9
Lebanon	17.2	20.2	4.6	5.2	25.4	20.4	67.4
Southeast Asia	106.9	117.8	14.4	16.1	133.9	12.0	75.8
Malaysia	19.0	20.8	* 0.8	* 1.3	22.1	* 5.7	82.1
Philippines	22.3	24.0	* 1.7	* 1.7	25.7	* 6.6	77.4
Viet Nam	37.0	41.0	9.0	9.8	50.8	19.4	76.4
Northeast Asia	54.6	63.5	7.1	8.9	72.4	12.3	66.9
China	27.8	31.7	4.8	5.4	37.1	14.5	72.1
The Americas	43.4	52.9	5.0	5.3	58.2	9.0	78.8
Other	83.2	92.3	8.7	11.1	103.5	10.8	84.1
India	20.9	23.5	* 1.0	* 1.0	24.6	* 4.1	79.4
FEMALES							
Born in Australia	1,617.1	2,851.6	161.4	248.7	3,100.3	8.0	58.3
Born outside Australia	505.4	822.1	69.7	94.8	916.9	10.3	48.9
Main English Speaking Countries	219.0	369.4	20.7	28.4	397.8	7.1	54.2
Other Countries	286.4	452.7	49.0	66.4	519.0	12.8	45.5
Oceania	61.6	101.2	8.8	11.6	112.8	10.3	65.3
New Zealand	47.5	76.4	4.2	5.9	82.2	7.1	65.8
Europe and the Former USSR	256.8	438.6	29.0	38.7	477.3	8.1	43.9
Germany	10.9	21.0	* 2.4	* 2.7	23.7	* 11.4	42.9
Greece	10.9	16.9	* 2.9	* 3.5	20.4	* 17.2	31.4
Italy	15.5	28.2	* 1.5	* 2.6	30.7	* 8.4	27.8
Netherlands	10.4	18.5	* 0.5	* 0.5	19.0	* 2.6	42.1
UK and Ireland	147.0	251.5	15.1	20.3	271.8	7.5	50.1
Former Yugoslav Republics	20.2	33.6	* 3.4	4.8	38.4	12.5	43.3
The Middle East and North Africa	15.5	25.5	4.6	6.8	32.3	21.1	35.4
Lebanon	5.5	7.1	* 1.2	* 2.0	9.2	* 22.3	24.2
Southeast Asia	77.4	111.2	14.4	17.2	128.4	13.4	60.0
Malaysia	13.3	22.1	* 1.4	* 1.4	23.5	* 5.9	69.7
Philippines	25.8	35.7	* 3.0	4.0	39.8	10.2	69.9
Viet Nam	22.0	28.5	6.2	7.6	36.1	21.1	54.1
Northeast Asia	27.9	43.0	* 3.5	5.8	48.8	11.9	42.8
China	13.7	18.3	* 2.7	4.0	22.3	18.0	41.9
The Americas	26.8	43.7	* 2.7	4.8	48.4	9.9	61.5
Other	39.5	58.9	6.7	9.9	68.9	14.4	58.9
India	11.0	15.5	* 0.5	* 1.4	17.0	* 8.5	56.5
PERSONS							
Born in Australia	4,808.3	6,462.3	446.2	584.3	7,046.6	8.3	67.4
Born outside Australia	1,591.8	2,034.2	182.1	221.4	2,255.6	9.8	59.7
Main English Speaking Countries	697.7	900.8	52.8	64.6	965.3	6.7	64.5
Other Countries	894.1	1,133.4	129.2	156.8	1,290.2	12.2	56.6
Oceania	185.9	237.5	21.1	24.8	262.2	9.4	75.7
New Zealand	147.3	185.6	11.5	14.0	199.6	7.0	76.7
Europe and the Former USSR	882.9	1,131.4	81.1	96.4	1,227.7	7.9	55.0
Germany	41.6	52.9	5.2	5.7	58.6	9.7	53.6
Greece	39.8	49.9	6.2	7.4	57.3	12.8	44.0
Italy	72.8	90.2	7.1	8.7	98.9	8.8	42.1
Netherlands	35.5	46.1	* 3.3	* 3.5	49.5	* 7.0	53.5
UK and Ireland	483.9	624.6	37.5	45.5	670.1	6.8	60.5
Former Yugoslav Republics	74.8	93.2	9.9	11.9	105.1	11.3	55.9
The Middle East and North Africa	63.2	81.8	17.3	21.0	102.8	20.5	53.9
Lebanon	22.7	27.3	5.7	7.2	34.6	20.9	45.8
Southeast Asia	184.3	229.0	28.7	33.3	262.3	12.7	67.1
Malaysia	32.3	42.9	* 2.2	* 2.6	45.6	* 5.8	75.2
Philippines	48.1	59.8	4.7	5.7	65.5	8.8	72.7
Viet Nam	59.0	69.5	15.2	17.4	86.9	20.1	65.2
Northeast Asia	82.5	106.5	10.6	14.7	121.2	12.1	54.6
China	41.5	50.0	7.5	9.4	59.4	15.8	56.7
The Americas	70.2	96.6	7.7	10.0	106.6	9.4	69.9
Other	122.6	151.2	15.5	21.1	172.3	12.2	71.8
India	31.9	39.1	* 1.5	* 2.5	41.5	* 5.9	68.1

(a) See paragraph 49 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 15. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1996

Period of arrival	Born outside Australia												Total			Persons
	Oceania		Europe & the Former USSR		The Middle East and North Africa		South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Other	Males	Married					Total
	New Zealand	Other countries	U.K. and Ireland	Other countries	North Africa	South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Other	Males	Married	Total	Total			
	EMPLOYED ('000)															
Before 1971	24.0	8.3	305.7	316.7	25.5	16.4	13.4	13.6	27.8	470.3	212.7	281.2	751.5			
1971 - 1975	12.5	5.3	96.8	60.2	11.3	16.0	* 2.4	18.7	17.7	139.8	75.7	101.5	241.3			
1976 - 1980	32.8	4.5	51.4	29.7	14.6	46.1	7.0	17.4	18.5	124.5	59.1	97.4	221.9			
1981 - 1985	27.9	7.4	58.1	39.0	7.5	53.1	14.8	12.1	26.9	137.7	67.9	109.1	246.8			
1986 - 1990	52.5	16.9	58.7	35.7	13.1	61.2	43.2	17.2	35.9	195.7	94.0	138.7	334.4			
1991 to survey date	35.8	9.4	53.9	25.6	9.7	36.3	25.7	17.5	24.5	144.1	57.2	94.3	238.4			
UNEMPLOYED ('000)																
Before 1971	* 0.6	* 0.1	22.3	25.9	* 3.4	* 0.6	* 0.0	* 0.5	* 2.4	38.2	7.9	17.6	55.7			
1971 - 1975	* 0.6	* 1.3	6.5	* 3.5	* 3.5	* 0.6	* 0.0	* 2.0	* 1.7	9.9	* 3.8	9.8	19.7			
1976 - 1980	* 3.6	* 1.3	* 3.1	* 3.7	* 1.9	5.8	* 0.3	* 0.8	* 1.1	11.6	* 3.7	10.0	21.6			
1981 - 1985	* 2.1	* 1.3	* 6.0	* 5.9	* 0.5	10.4	* 1.1	* 2.5	* 2.1	18.8	4.6	13.0	31.8			
1986 - 1990	* 3.9	* 2.3	* 3.4	* 3.6	4.0	6.6	6.5	* 3.1	4.5	21.2	7.6	16.7	37.9			
1991 to survey date	* 3.2	4.6	4.3	8.3	7.7	9.3	6.8	* 1.2	9.3	26.8	16.3	27.8	54.6			
LABOUR FORCE ('000)																
Before 1971	24.6	8.4	328.0	342.7	28.9	16.9	13.4	14.2	30.1	508.4	220.7	298.8	807.2			
1971 - 1975	13.1	6.6	103.3	63.7	14.8	16.6	* 2.4	20.7	19.4	149.7	79.5	111.3	261.0			
1976 - 1980	36.5	5.7	54.4	33.3	16.5	51.9	7.3	18.2	19.6	136.2	62.9	107.3	243.5			
1981 - 1985	30.0	8.7	64.1	44.9	8.0	63.5	15.9	14.5	29.0	156.6	72.5	122.0	278.6			
1986 - 1990	56.5	19.2	62.1	39.2	17.1	67.8	49.7	20.3	40.4	216.9	101.6	155.4	372.3			
1991 to survey date	39.0	13.9	58.1	33.9	17.4	45.6	32.4	18.7	33.8	170.9	73.5	122.1	293.0			
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)																
Before 1971	* 2.3	* 0.9	6.8	7.6	* 11.9	* 3.4	* 0.0	* 3.7	* 7.9	7.5	3.6	5.9	6.9			
1971 - 1975	* 4.3	* 19.2	6.3	* 5.5	* 23.7	* 3.8	* 0.0	* 9.7	* 8.7	6.6	* 4.8	8.8	7.5			
1976 - 1980	* 9.9	* 22.2	* 5.6	* 11.0	* 11.7	11.2	* 4.7	* 4.3	* 5.8	8.5	* 6.0	9.3	8.9			
1981 - 1985	* 7.1	* 14.4	9.3	13.2	* 6.1	16.4	* 6.8	* 17.0	* 7.3	12.0	6.4	10.6	11.4			
1986 - 1990	* 6.9	* 12.2	* 5.5	* 9.1	23.3	9.7	13.1	* 15.1	11.1	9.8	7.5	10.7	10.2			
1991 to survey date	* 8.2	32.8	7.4	24.5	44.1	20.4	20.9	* 6.4	27.5	15.7	22.2	22.8	18.6			
PARTICIPATION RATE(a) (per cent)																
Before 1971	60.0	68.5	51.3	42.6	50.4	68.7	52.1	58.7	60.4	58.5	39.7	36.9	48.1			
1971 - 1975	80.6	78.1	70.2	68.8	49.3	83.4	* 52.8	68.4	67.0	79.4	58.1	58.5	68.9			
1976 - 1980	81.0	69.7	74.7	72.2	61.0	81.6	57.0	82.8	80.4	85.2	65.2	66.1	75.6			
1981 - 1985	80.4	81.2	75.0	68.2	63.5	71.4	65.4	78.3	81.0	83.3	63.7	63.7	73.4			
1986 - 1990	79.0	74.2	71.4	68.2	57.6	64.6	62.8	66.1	78.5	80.9	58.3	57.6	69.2			
1991 to survey date	79.4	67.7	76.7	57.6	51.5	51.3	43.0	69.5	68.5	74.6	47.5	48.9	61.2			

(a) Calculated using population aged 15 years and over.

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 16. EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, DECEMBER 1996 ('000)

	Age group								
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
MALES									
Full-time workers	162.1	455.9	1,144.2	1,143.5	941.3	258.6	117.8	54.2	4,277.6
Part-time workers	165.1	91.5	72.3	63.5	52.5	33.5	28.7	38.2	545.2
Total	327.2	547.5	1,216.4	1,206.9	993.8	292.1	146.5	92.5	4,822.8
MARRIED FEMALES									
Full-time workers	5.1	76.4	328.4	385.1	321.0	56.3	17.2	5.8	1,195.3
Part-time workers	* 2.8	29.4	233.5	354.8	265.2	62.5	29.4	13.1	990.6
Total	7.9	105.7	561.9	739.9	586.2	118.8	46.6	18.9	2,185.9
ALL FEMALES									
Full-time workers	89.4	337.8	593.2	537.9	439.8	84.4	29.5	10.6	2,122.5
Part-time workers	223.3	149.0	306.9	421.6	314.7	79.0	34.4	22.3	1,551.2
Total	312.7	486.7	900.1	959.5	754.5	163.3	63.9	33.0	3,673.7
PERSONS									
Full-time workers	251.5	793.7	1,737.3	1,681.3	1,381.1	343.0	147.3	64.9	6,400.1
Part-time workers	388.3	240.5	379.2	485.1	367.2	112.5	63.1	60.6	2,096.4
Total	639.9	1,034.2	2,116.5	2,166.4	1,748.3	455.5	210.4	125.4	8,496.5

TABLE 17. EMPLOYED PERSONS: HOURS WORKED, DECEMBER 1996

	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
	NUMBER EMPLOYED ('000)				
Weekly Hours worked —					
0	193.0	111.0	56.7	167.7	360.7
1-15	275.6	379.7	264.9	644.7	920.3
16-29	320.6	478.7	241.6	720.3	1,040.9
30-34	240.8	196.8	117.5	314.3	555.1
35-39	716.9	348.1	293.9	642.0	1,358.9
40	900.1	270.7	242.1	512.8	1,412.9
41-44	262.6	73.8	65.8	139.7	402.2
45-48	515.5	105.8	83.3	189.1	704.6
49 and over	1,397.8	221.1	122.0	343.1	1,740.9
Total	4,822.8	2,185.9	1,487.8	3,673.7	8,496.5
	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED				
Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)	200.4	65.1	45.4	110.5	310.9
By full-time workers	191.7	48.3	36.5	84.8	276.6
By part-time workers	8.7	16.8	8.9	25.7	34.4
Average weekly hours worked	41.6	29.8	30.5	30.1	36.6
By full-time workers	44.8	40.4	39.4	40.0	43.2
By part-time workers	16.0	17.0	15.8	16.6	16.4
Average weekly hours worked by persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week	43.3	31.4	31.7	31.5	38.2
By full-time workers	46.6	42.5	40.8	41.7	45.0
By part-time workers	16.9	17.9	16.6	17.4	17.3

TABLE 18. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, DECEMBER 1996 (per cent)

Age group	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
15-19	* 61.9	49.8	49.9	38.3	50.5	50.1	50.0
20-24	85.7	76.7	77.9	60.6	74.6	71.0	74.5
25-34	90.7	79.2	85.7	59.9	68.0	62.7	74.1
35-44	90.8	73.8	86.7	68.2	67.0	68.0	77.2
45-54	86.9	66.6	83.4	65.8	62.1	64.9	74.3
55-59	71.0	53.0	67.8	39.2	39.8	39.3	53.8
60-64	43.4	33.2	41.3	18.3	17.2	18.0	29.6
65 and over	10.6	6.5	9.5	3.6	1.9	2.6	5.6
Total	71.7	61.8	67.8	52.1	47.3	50.0	58.8

TABLE 19. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS, BY REASON, DECEMBER 1996 ('000)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
Leave, holiday or flextime/personal reasons	244.1	102.9	58.6	161.6	405.7
Own illness or injury	100.8	40.0	35.8	75.8	176.6
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	11.3	* 1.2	* 0.2	* 1.4	12.7
Began or left job in the reference week	11.2	* 2.1	* 3.3	5.4	16.7
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	47.8	8.6	4.1	12.8	60.6
Shift work, standard work arrangements	56.8	16.4	15.1	31.6	88.4
Other reasons	12.6	4.4	* 2.9	7.3	19.9
Total	484.7	175.7	120.1	295.8	780.5

TABLE 20. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, DECEMBER 1996
(^{'000})

	Age group						
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
MALES							
Total	165.1	91.5	72.3	63.5	52.5	100.4	545.2
Preferred not to work more hours	105.0	41.9	31.4	30.6	23.5	82.7	315.1
Preferred to work more hours	60.1	49.6	40.9	32.8	29.0	17.7	230.1
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	21.5	28.7	26.3	20.9	14.2	5.6	117.1
MARRIED FEMALES							
Total	* 2.8	29.4	233.5	354.8	265.2	105.0	990.6
Preferred not to work more hours	* 0.8	20.7	199.7	293.2	222.9	96.4	833.8
Preferred to work more hours	* 2.0	8.7	33.7	61.5	42.2	8.6	156.8
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 1.1	4.7	10.6	15.9	8.4	* 0.9	41.8
ALL FEMALES							
Total	223.3	149.0	306.9	421.6	314.7	135.7	1,551.2
Preferred not to work more hours	147.8	85.2	245.0	334.6	252.7	122.8	1,188.2
Preferred to work more hours	75.4	63.7	61.9	87.0	62.0	13.0	363.0
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	27.2	36.4	24.9	26.0	15.4	* 2.4	132.1
PERSONS							
Total	388.3	240.5	379.2	485.1	367.2	236.2	2,096.4
Preferred not to work more hours	252.8	127.2	276.4	365.3	276.2	205.5	1,503.3
Preferred to work more hours	135.5	113.3	102.8	119.8	91.0	30.7	593.1
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	48.6	65.1	51.1	46.9	29.6	7.9	249.2

TABLE 21. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY HOURS WORKED, DECEMBER 1996
(^{'000})

	Hours worked by persons who worked in the reference week						Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-34		
MALES								
Total	58.1	107.7	73.9	101.4	98.8	75.8	29.4	545.2
Preferred not to work more hours	30.1	63.9	42.7	56.1	54.3	47.8	20.2	315.1
Preferred to work more hours	28.0	43.8	31.2	45.3	44.4	28.1	9.2	230.1
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	13.3	24.7	16.6	26.3	19.1	13.1	4.2	117.1
MARRIED FEMALES								
Total	94.0	140.0	135.2	209.7	225.3	132.9	53.6	990.6
Preferred not to work more hours	72.3	111.2	113.7	178.8	193.1	116.9	47.8	833.8
Preferred to work more hours	21.7	28.8	21.6	30.9	32.1	15.9	5.8	156.8
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	5.9	8.2	6.4	7.7	7.6	5.4	* 0.6	41.8
ALL FEMALES								
Total	154.4	254.9	218.0	312.9	325.8	206.7	78.4	1,551.2
Preferred not to work more hours	107.8	180.3	168.3	242.5	257.4	167.6	64.3	1,188.2
Preferred to work more hours	46.6	74.6	49.7	70.5	68.4	39.1	14.1	363.0
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	17.7	28.9	21.5	26.2	22.5	11.7	* 3.6	132.1
PERSONS								
Total	212.5	362.7	292.0	414.4	424.6	282.5	107.8	2,096.4
Preferred not to work more hours	138.0	244.2	211.0	298.5	311.7	215.3	84.5	1,503.3
Preferred to work more hours	74.5	118.5	81.0	115.8	112.8	67.2	23.3	593.1
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	31.0	53.6	38.1	52.5	41.6	24.8	7.7	249.2

TABLE 22. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: STATES, BY AGE, DECEMBER 1996
(^{'000})

Age group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
MALES							
15-19	34.7	23.7	25.1	7.8	8.9	3.7	107.3
20-24	21.5	20.1	14.2	8.8	8.7	2.9	78.9
25-34	32.2	29.8	20.1	8.4	7.5	3.6	103.2
35-44	18.9	20.1	18.1	7.8	7.3	2.8	76.7
45 and over	34.8	26.2	13.9	8.5	8.5	2.5	96.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>462.1</i>
FEMALES							
15-19	24.8	25.7	17.9	8.6	9.2	2.6	90.5
20-24	19.7	17.6	12.2	5.4	7.1	1.6	64.7
25-34	21.4	18.9	16.8	6.2	4.5	1.9	71.6
35-44	18.2	17.1	9.9	4.1	4.5	2.0	57.3
45 and over	18.5	16.4	12.4	5.0	4.6	1.4	59.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>343.5</i>
PERSONS							
Looking for full-time work —							
15-19	37.4	25.8	26.8	10.9	12.0	3.8	119.0
20-24	36.0	31.7	22.7	12.5	12.9	4.1	123.0
25-34	45.2	42.9	28.6	12.4	10.0	5.0	146.9
35-44	28.3	30.3	22.8	10.9	10.2	4.1	109.2
45-54	32.3	26.5	13.0	8.6	6.3	1.9	90.1
55 and over	12.2	9.8	9.2	2.8	4.3	* 1.1	40.0
<i>Total looking for full-time work</i>	<i>191.4</i>	<i>167.0</i>	<i>123.0</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>628.2</i>
Total —							
15-19	59.5	49.3	43.1	16.4	18.1	6.3	197.8
20-24	41.1	37.7	26.4	14.1	15.8	4.5	143.6
25-34	53.6	48.6	36.9	14.6	12.0	5.6	174.7
35-44	37.1	37.2	28.0	11.9	11.8	4.8	134.0
45-54	37.6	31.0	15.6	9.9	8.1	2.6	106.9
55 and over	15.7	11.6	10.6	3.6	5.1	1.4	48.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>244.7</i>	<i>215.4</i>	<i>160.7</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>805.7</i>

TABLE 23. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19:
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, DECEMBER 1996

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, DECEMBER 1996				
	Attending school	Not attending school		Total
		Left school before 1995	Left school 1995 to survey date	
NUMBER ('000)				
Duration of unemployment (weeks)				
Under 4	30.7	8.1	35.7	74.5
4 and under 13	21.8	10.4	24.2	56.4
13 and under 26	4.1	6.2	8.6	18.9
26 and over	8.8	20.2	19.1	48.0
Total	65.3	44.8	87.6	197.8
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)				
Average duration —				
Males	9.2	35.8	14.8	18.0
Females	11.1	42.9	13.4	18.9
Persons	10.1	38.8	14.2	18.4
Looking for full-time work	6.2	39.3	16.5	23.0
Looking for part-time work	11.0	* 35.4	6.3	11.4
Median duration —				
Males	3	20	4	4
Females	4	19	4	5
Persons	4	19	4	4
Looking for full-time work	* 3	23	6	8
Looking for part-time work	4	* 4	3	4

TABLE 24. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BY AGE AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, DECEMBER 1996

DECEMBER 1996										
	Number unemployed ('000)					Unemployment rate (per cent)				
	Males		Females		Persons	Males		Females		Persons
	Married	Total	Married	Total		Married	Total	Married	Total	
LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK										
Total	150.4	397.1	76.0	231.1	628.2	5.0	8.5	6.0	9.8	8.9
Aged 15-19	* 1.2	67.3	* 3.3	51.7	119.0	* 31.5	29.3	* 39.3	36.6	32.1
Looking for first job	* 0.0	40.7	* 1.3	37.3	78.0	..	..	..	..	..
Attending school	* 0.0	6.9	* 0.0	5.2	12.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	* 2.8	* 0.0	5.8	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aged 20 and over	149.2	329.8	72.7	179.4	509.2	4.9	7.4	5.8	8.1	7.6
20-24	9.1	70.1	11.4	52.9	123.0	10.7	13.3	13.0	13.5	13.4
Looking for first job	* 0.9	15.6	* 2.5	15.2	30.8	..	..	..	..	..
25-34	40.0	98.5	19.9	48.3	146.9	5.4	7.9	5.7	7.5	7.8
35-44	39.8	72.5	21.5	36.8	109.2	4.1	6.0	5.3	6.4	6.1
45-54	38.2	54.9	17.8	35.2	90.1	4.5	5.5	5.3	7.4	6.1
55 and over	22.1	33.7	* 2.1	6.2	40.0	5.7	7.3	* 2.6	4.8	6.7
Aged 15-64	150.2	396.9	76.0	230.6	627.5	5.0	8.6	6.0	9.8	9.0
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK										
Total	8.2	65.0	41.1	112.4	177.4	3.9	10.7	4.0	6.8	7.8
Aged 15-19	* 0.1	40.0	* 0.0	38.8	78.8	* 16.2	19.5	* 0.0	14.8	16.9
Attending school	* 0.0	27.2	* 0.0	26.1	53.3	* 0.0	24.2	* 0.0	20.1	22.0
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	5.6	* 0.0	6.1	11.7	* 0.0	16.5	* 0.0	12.7	14.3
Aged 20 and over	8.1	25.0	41.1	73.6	98.6	3.9	6.2	4.0	5.3	5.5
20-24	* 0.2	8.8	* 2.0	11.8	20.6	* 3.0	8.8	* 6.3	7.3	7.9
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	5.8	* 0.0	5.5	11.3	* 0.0	13.6	* 0.0	10.7	12.0
25-34	* 1.5	4.6	15.3	23.2	27.8	* 4.8	6.0	6.2	7.0	6.8
35-44	* 1.0	4.2	13.1	20.5	24.7	* 2.4	6.2	3.6	4.6	4.9
45 and over	5.4	7.4	10.7	18.0	25.4	4.1	4.6	2.8	3.9	4.0
Aged 15-64	8.1	64.4	40.9	112.2	176.6	4.6	11.3	4.0	6.8	8.0
TOTAL										
Total	158.6	462.1	117.1	343.5	805.7	4.9	8.7	5.1	8.6	8.7
Aged 15-19	* 1.3	107.3	* 3.3	90.5	197.8	* 28.5	24.7	* 29.4	22.5	23.6
Attending school	* 0.0	34.1	* 0.0	31.3	65.3	* 0.0	27.0	* 0.0	22.6	24.7
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	8.4	* 0.0	11.9	20.3	* 0.0	18.9	* 0.0	20.4	19.7
Aged 20 and over(a)	157.3	354.8	113.8	253.0	607.8	4.9	7.3	5.0	7.0	7.2
20-24	9.4	78.9	13.4	64.7	143.6	10.1	12.6	11.2	11.7	12.2
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	10.1	* 0.6	12.1	22.2	* 0.0	16.6	* 17.4	18.0	17.3
25-34	41.5	103.2	35.2	71.6	174.7	5.4	7.8	5.9	7.4	7.6
35-44	40.8	76.7	34.6	57.3	134.0	4.1	6.0	4.5	5.6	5.8
45-54	40.7	58.0	26.2	48.9	106.9	4.5	5.5	4.3	6.1	5.8
55-59	16.9	26.7	* 3.9	9.3	36.0	6.3	8.4	* 3.2	5.4	7.3
60-64	7.7	10.4	* 0.3	* 0.6	11.1	5.9	6.6	* 0.7	* 1.0	5.0
Aged 15-64	158.2	461.2	117.0	342.9	804.1	5.0	8.9	5.1	8.6	8.8
(a) Includes unemployed persons aged 65 and over, detailed in table 10.										

(a) Includes unemployed persons aged 65 and over, details for whom are not shown separately.

TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, DECEMBER 1996

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	BORN IN AUSTRALIA					
Total	335.5	248.7	584.3	8.5	8.0	8.3
Looking for full-time work	284.8	161.4	446.2	8.2	9.1	8.5
Looking for part-time work	50.8	87.3	138.1	10.8	6.6	7.7
Aged 15-19	93.3	78.5	171.8	23.6	21.7	22.7
Aged 20 and over	242.2	170.2	412.5	6.8	6.2	6.6
20-24	66.7	50.8	117.5	12.4	10.6	11.5
25-34	75.1	50.8	125.9	7.3	6.6	7.0
35-44	50.5	34.9	85.4	5.5	4.8	5.1
45-54	29.9	28.4	58.3	4.4	5.1	4.7
55 and over	20.0	5.3	25.3	5.3	2.7	4.4
Aged 15-64	335.3	248.4	583.7	8.7	8.1	8.4
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	126.6	94.8	221.4	9.5	10.3	9.8
Looking for full-time work	112.3	69.7	182.1	9.4	12.1	10.3
Looking for part-time work	14.2	25.1	39.3	10.2	7.3	8.2
Aged 15-19	14.0	12.0	26.0	36.2	29.2	32.6
Aged 20 and over	112.6	82.8	195.4	8.7	9.5	9.0
20-24	12.2	13.9	26.1	14.0	19.6	16.5
25-34	28.1	20.8	48.8	9.5	10.1	9.8
35-44	26.2	22.4	48.6	7.3	7.9	7.6
45-54	28.1	20.4	48.6	7.6	8.4	8.0
55 and over	18.1	5.3	23.3	9.4	7.2	8.8
Aged 15-64	125.9	94.5	220.4	9.5	10.4	9.9

TABLE 26. LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 26. LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT												
Month	Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104			Unemployed 104 weeks and over			Total			Long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	- '000-											
	per cent											
ORIGINAL												
1995 —												
October	60.6	40.3	100.9	93.2	43.1	136.2	153.8	83.4	237.1	34.8	28.1	32.1
November	63.6	39.5	103.1	83.1	43.9	127.0	146.7	83.4	230.1	33.9	27.4	31.2
December	53.4	37.6	91.0	90.7	38.9	129.5	144.0	76.5	220.5	32.1	25.5	29.5
1996 —												
January	70.3	40.3	110.5	93.0	37.2	130.2	163.3	77.4	240.8	32.2	23.8	28.9
February	63.2	43.5	106.6	95.2	43.5	138.7	158.3	87.0	245.3	32.2	23.8	28.6
March	64.7	33.9	98.5	88.8	42.7	131.6	153.5	76.6	230.1	32.4	22.7	28.4
April	60.3	35.3	95.6	80.0	43.0	123.0	140.2	78.3	218.5	30.3	23.7	27.6
May	52.7	36.8	89.6	75.7	40.2	115.9	128.5	77.0	205.5	29.1	24.4	27.1
June	56.1	32.0	88.1	74.8	39.4	114.3	131.0	71.4	202.4	30.3	23.9	27.7
July	62.3	35.7	98.0	69.4	41.4	110.8	131.7	77.1	208.9	31.2	24.9	28.5
August	66.7	33.0	99.7	75.6	44.0	119.6	142.3	77.0	219.4	30.9	24.8	28.4
September	67.5	40.1	107.6	81.6	48.4	129.9	149.1	88.4	237.5	32.0	26.4	29.7
October	66.0	37.4	103.4	74.2	49.8	123.9	140.2	87.2	227.3	31.4	27.4	29.7
November	61.2	37.7	98.9	78.1	43.0	121.1	139.3	80.7	220.0	32.1	26.6	29.8
December	63.0	34.7	97.7	80.6	47.4	128.0	143.5	82.1	225.6	31.1	23.9	28.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1995 —												
October	63.2	40.3	103.5	100.8	43.7	144.5	164.0	84.0	248.0	34.9	27.0	31.8
November	63.4	38.9	102.3	86.6	42.4	129.0	150.0	81.3	231.3	33.0	25.4	29.8
December	53.0	38.9	91.9	91.3	40.8	132.1	144.3	79.7	224.1	32.6	27.0	30.3
1996 —												
January	67.8	40.1	107.9	91.2	41.1	132.3	159.0	81.2	240.2	34.7	26.1	31.2
February	57.3	38.3	95.6	90.3	38.7	128.9	147.6	77.0	224.5	32.6	24.4	29.3
March	63.8	30.7	94.5	81.1	40.7	121.8	144.8	71.4	216.2	31.4	23.1	28.0
April	61.6	36.4	98.0	78.4	45.2	123.6	139.9	81.7	221.6	29.8	24.4	27.5
May	52.2	37.5	89.7	73.8	39.2	113.0	126.0	76.6	202.6	28.5	23.1	26.2
June	55.7	35.2	90.9	75.4	39.2	114.6	131.2	74.3	205.5	29.5	23.8	27.1
July	65.7	38.0	103.6	70.6	42.3	112.9	136.3	80.3	216.5	30.7	24.4	28.0
August	70.5	33.8	104.4	79.7	45.2	124.9	150.2	79.1	229.3	31.5	23.9	28.4
September	68.5	40.3	108.8	83.0	48.0	131.0	151.5	88.3	239.8	32.4	26.7	30.0
October	68.7	37.3	106.0	80.3	50.5	130.8	149.0	87.8	236.7	31.4	26.4	29.3
November	60.9	37.1	98.0	81.3	41.4	122.7	142.2	78.5	220.7	31.1	24.7	28.5
December	62.5	35.9	98.4	81.2	49.9	131.1	143.7	85.8	229.5	31.6	25.2	28.9
TREND SERIES												
1995 —												
October	62.3	38.4	100.7	94.4	41.6	135.9	156.7	80.0	236.7	34.2	26.2	31.0
November	61.8	38.7	100.5	93.3	41.4	134.8	155.1	80.1	235.2	33.9	26.1	30.8
December	61.4	38.7	100.1	91.7	41.3	133.0	153.1	79.9	233.1	33.6	25.9	30.4
1996 —												
January	61.0	38.1	99.1	89.3	41.1	130.4	150.3	79.2	229.5	32.9	25.4	29.9
February	60.2	37.1	97.3	86.1	40.9	127.0	146.3	77.9	224.3	32.1	24.8	29.1
March	59.3	36.1	95.4	82.3	40.7	123.0	141.6	76.7	218.4	31.1	24.1	28.2
April	58.8	35.6	94.4	78.8	40.6	119.3	137.6	76.2	213.7	30.3	23.7	27.6
May	59.3	35.6	94.9	76.1	41.1	117.2	135.4	76.6	212.1	29.9	23.6	27.3
June r	61.0	36.0	97.0	74.9	42.0	116.9	135.9	78.0	213.9	29.9	23.8	27.4
July r	63.2	36.6	99.9	75.7	43.2	118.8	138.9	79.8	218.7	30.4	24.4	27.9
August r	65.4	37.1	102.5	77.4	44.5	122.0	142.8	81.6	224.4	31.0	24.9	28.5
September r	66.6	37.2	103.8	79.3	45.8	125.1	145.8	83.0	228.8	31.4	25.3	28.9
October r	66.6	37.2	103.8	80.7	46.9	127.6	147.3	84.1	231.4	31.6	25.5	29.1
November r	66.0	37.2	103.2	81.7	47.7	129.4	147.7	84.9	232.6	31.7	25.7	29.2
December	64.7	37.1	101.8	82.4	48.2	130.6	147.1	85.3	232.4	31.7	25.7	29.2

TABLE 27. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS, DECEMBER 1996
(^{'000})

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age group				Total(a)	Married	Not married	Looking for -	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-54				Full-time work	Part-time work
MALES									
— '000 —									
Under 52	91.8	59.0	71.0	79.0	318.6	97.7	220.9	262.4	56.2
under 2	18.9	6.8	8.3	7.4	43.2	8.8	34.3	25.7	17.5
2 and under 4	22.0	11.4	9.5	10.3	55.2	13.1	42.1	39.8	15.4
4 and under 8	21.3	8.9	10.3	12.8	55.9	15.3	40.6	43.1	12.8
8 and under 13	9.9	6.0	10.2	9.0	37.1	12.6	24.5	33.0	4.1
13 and under 26	9.0	11.7	13.4	19.5	56.7	22.3	34.4	54.8	* 1.9
26 and under 39	5.5	7.7	12.0	12.0	41.2	16.7	24.5	38.8	* 2.4
39 and under 52	5.2	6.6	7.4	8.0	29.3	8.8	20.4	27.2	* 2.1
52 and over	15.5	20.0	32.1	55.7	143.5	61.0	82.6	134.7	8.8
52 and under 65	9.6	5.2	8.9	11.6	38.3	13.1	25.2	34.0	4.3
65 and under 104	* 1.8	* 3.2	5.7	11.1	24.7	10.8	13.9	24.2	* 0.5
104 and over	4.2	11.6	17.5	33.0	80.6	37.1	43.5	76.5	4.1
Total	107.3	78.9	103.2	134.7	462.1	158.6	303.5	397.1	65.0
Average duration —	18.0	46.8	59.9	78.1	56.7	70.9	49.2	61.9	24.5
Median duration —	4	17	25	34	20	28	15	26	3
FEMALES									
— '000 —									
Under 52	79.7	50.0	55.0	71.0	261.4	87.7	173.8	164.8	96.7
under 2	15.1	6.1	7.7	9.3	38.7	13.0	25.7	14.7	24.1
2 and under 4	18.4	8.6	11.3	10.1	49.9	14.4	35.5	28.0	21.9
4 and under 8	17.3	11.8	8.7	13.0	51.8	15.0	36.8	33.9	17.9
8 and under 13	7.9	5.8	6.8	9.3	30.8	12.6	18.3	20.4	10.4
13 and under 26	9.9	8.8	10.3	10.0	40.0	14.1	25.9	29.8	10.2
26 and under 39	6.1	5.8	5.7	10.9	28.9	11.9	16.9	23.8	5.0
39 and under 52	4.9	* 3.1	4.5	8.2	21.3	6.6	14.7	14.2	7.1
52 and over	10.8	14.7	16.5	35.2	82.1	29.4	52.7	66.4	15.7
52 and under 65	5.8	4.2	4.7	6.8	21.8	7.5	14.4	17.4	4.4
65 and under 104	* 0.9	* 1.6	* 3.2	6.5	12.9	4.6	8.3	11.1	* 1.8
104 and over	4.2	9.0	8.6	21.9	47.4	17.4	30.0	37.9	9.5
Total	90.5	64.7	71.6	106.2	343.5	117.1	226.4	231.1	112.4
Average duration —	18.9	39.5	37.7	64.1	42.9	45.1	41.9	51.6	25.2
Median duration —	5	13	13	26	13	14	12	19	4
PERSONS									
— '000 —									
Under 52	171.5	109.0	126.1	150.0	580.0	185.3	394.7	427.2	152.8
under 2	34.0	12.9	15.9	16.7	81.9	21.9	60.1	40.4	41.6
2 and under 4	40.5	20.0	20.8	20.5	105.1	27.5	77.7	67.8	37.3
4 and under 8	38.6	20.6	19.0	25.8	107.7	30.3	77.4	77.1	30.6
8 and under 13	17.8	11.8	17.0	18.4	67.9	25.1	42.8	53.4	14.6
13 and under 26	18.9	20.5	23.6	29.5	96.7	36.4	60.3	84.6	12.1
26 and under 39	11.6	13.6	17.7	22.9	70.1	28.7	41.4	62.7	7.4
39 and under 52	10.1	9.7	11.9	16.2	50.5	15.5	35.1	41.3	9.2
52 and over	26.3	34.7	48.7	90.9	225.6	90.4	135.2	201.1	24.6
52 and under 65	15.4	9.4	13.6	18.4	60.1	20.5	39.6	51.4	8.7
65 and under 104	* 2.6	4.7	8.9	17.6	37.6	15.4	22.1	35.2	* 2.3
104 and over	8.3	20.6	26.1	54.9	128.0	54.4	73.6	114.4	13.6
Total	197.8	143.6	174.7	240.9	805.7	275.7	529.9	628.2	177.4
Average duration —	18.4	43.5	50.8	71.9	50.8	59.9	46.1	58.1	24.9
Median duration —	4	14	19	27	17	22	13	23	4

(a) Includes persons aged 55 and over, details for whom are not shown separately.

**TABLE 28. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION(a) OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB
AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, DECEMBER 1996**

('000)

	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					Total		
	Under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 52	52 and over	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years</i>	63.4	96.3	65.0	78.9	49.5	237.5	115.6	353.1
Industry division —								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	* 3.7	4.3	* 3.1	* 3.7	* 3.0	14.9	* 2.9	17.8
Manufacturing	11.5	19.3	11.8	15.4	10.5	51.1	17.4	68.4
Construction	4.7	11.8	7.3	7.4	5.5	34.8	* 1.9	36.7
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.4	* 2.8	* 3.1	* 3.3	14.5	* 3.7	18.2
Retail Trade	8.0	12.1	8.4	12.6	7.6	28.0	20.7	48.7
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	5.7	8.0	* 2.8	6.8	* 0.8	13.7	10.4	24.1
Transport and Storage	* 3.3	5.4	* 2.9	* 2.9	* 2.6	13.5	* 3.6	17.1
Property and Business Services	5.6	9.0	4.3	6.1	4.8	19.1	10.7	29.8
Government Administration and Defence	* 2.2	4.4	5.2	5.5	4.0	15.5	5.8	21.3
Education	* 3.6	4.3	* 3.2	* 2.0	* 2.2	5.2	10.1	15.3
Health and Community Services	* 3.7	4.2	* 3.1	* 3.9	* 2.0	* 3.9	13.0	16.9
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 1.3	* 2.7	* 1.2	* 1.8	* 0.9	5.5	* 2.5	8.0
Personal and Other Services	* 2.2	* 1.5	* 3.5	* 2.4	* 0.9	4.9	5.6	10.5
Other industries	* 3.1	4.9	5.5	5.4	* 1.4	13.0	7.3	20.3
Occupation group(a) —								
Managers and Administrators	* 1.2	* 1.6	* 2.0	* 0.7	* 0.5	5.6	* 0.5	6.0
Professionals	6.0	8.3	5.2	5.9	* 2.7	14.9	13.2	28.1
Associate Professionals	5.3	9.1	* 3.2	4.8	4.2	18.9	7.6	26.5
Tradespersons and Related Workers	12.0	16.3	10.7	14.0	8.6	55.8	5.8	61.6
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	* 2.6	* 3.4	* 1.3	* 0.5	* 1.2	* 1.1	7.9	9.0
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	11.1	15.2	11.9	12.5	5.8	19.2	37.4	56.6
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	8.5	14.0	7.9	11.3	8.1	42.5	7.4	49.9
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	5.6	8.7	9.2	7.9	4.4	16.0	19.7	35.8
Labourers and Related Workers	11.1	19.5	13.6	21.3	14.0	63.5	16.0	79.5
Other	98.4	79.3	31.7	41.7	176.1	215.0	212.3	427.3
Looking for first job	74.5	52.8	17.9	19.3	41.9	102.3	104.0	206.3
Looking for full-time work	37.7	26.4	12.8	13.2	35.2	61.7	63.6	125.3
Former workers	23.9	26.6	13.8	22.5	134.2	112.7	108.3	220.9
Stood down	25.3	..	..	..	..	9.7	15.6	25.3
Total	187.0	175.6	96.7	120.6	225.6	462.1	343.5	805.7

(a) From August 1996, occupation data are classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 53 for more details.

TABLE 29. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASON FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB

TABLE 29. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASON FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB											
Month	Job loser	Reason for unemployment					Per cent of unemployed				
		Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers	Total	Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers
		- '000 -	- '000 -	- '000 -	- '000 -		- per cent -	- per cent -	- per cent -	- per cent -	- per cent -
1995 -											
October	236.2	112.4	24.3	142.8	223.2	738.9	32.0	15.2	3.3	19.3	30.2
November	237.0	114.6	18.4	139.4	227.4	736.8	32.2	15.6	2.5	18.9	30.9
December	224.3	109.4	21.0	170.8	223.1	748.6	30.0	14.6	2.8	22.8	29.8
1996 -											
January	262.6	133.7	28.6	187.4	219.5	831.7	31.6	16.1	3.4	22.5	26.4
February	258.2	151.1	23.2	173.7	250.4	856.6	30.1	17.6	2.7	20.3	29.2
March	251.1	140.7	21.1	164.0	234.0	810.9	31.0	17.4	2.6	20.2	28.9
April	254.3	129.8	35.2	154.7	218.9	793.0	32.1	16.4	4.4	19.5	27.6
May	240.7	129.0	20.8	149.3	218.3	758.2	31.7	17.0	2.7	19.7	28.8
June	242.3	116.3	24.3	141.6	206.1	730.5	33.2	15.9	3.3	19.4	28.2
July	241.8	125.1	27.1	126.9	210.6	731.6	33.1	17.1	3.7	17.3	28.8
August	259.5	133.0	22.7	136.7	219.3	771.1	33.7	17.2	2.9	17.7	28.4
September	267.8	131.9	25.5	150.6	224.4	800.2	33.5	16.5	3.2	18.8	28.0
October	250.6	117.3	22.0	156.9	218.0	764.9	32.8	15.3	2.9	20.5	28.5
November	242.3	115.5	18.8	146.0	214.6	737.2	32.9	15.7	2.6	19.8	29.1
December	242.3	110.9	25.3	206.3	220.9	805.7	30.1	13.8	3.1	25.6	27.4

TABLE 30. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO HAD WORKED FULL TIME FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS: REASON FOR CEASING LAST FULL-TIME JOB, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION(a) OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB AND AGE, DECEMBER 1996 ('000)

	Reason for ceasing last full-time job									
	Job loser									Total
	Laid-off, retrenched			Total			Job leaver			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Industry division---										
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.6	* 0.3	4.9	12.1	* 2.3	14.4	* 2.8	* 0.5	* 3.4	17.8
Manufacturing	28.4	7.1	35.5	39.1	10.4	49.5	12.0	6.9	18.9	68.4
Construction	18.9	* 0.5	19.4	29.6	* 1.3	30.9	5.2	* 0.6	5.8	36.7
Wholesale Trade	8.8	* 1.0	9.8	11.3	* 2.1	13.5	* 3.2	* 1.5	4.7	18.2
Retail Trade	12.5	7.2	19.8	18.0	8.6	26.6	10.0	12.1	22.1	48.7
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	5.5	* 1.9	7.4	7.3	4.2	11.5	6.4	6.2	12.6	24.1
Transport and Storage	8.3	* 1.1	9.4	11.0	* 1.7	12.7	* 2.5	* 1.9	4.4	17.1
Government Administration & Defence	5.3	* 1.0	6.3	12.1	4.5	16.5	* 3.4	* 1.4	4.8	21.3
Education	* 0.8	* 3.6	4.4	* 3.5	6.6	10.1	* 1.7	* 3.5	5.2	15.3
Health and Community Services	* 1.0	* 3.0	4.1	* 2.7	7.7	10.4	* 1.2	5.4	6.5	16.9
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 2.4	* 0.2	* 2.7	4.0	* 1.1	5.1	* 1.5	* 1.4	* 2.9	8.0
Personal and Other Services	* 1.7	* 2.2	* 3.8	4.1	* 3.3	7.4	* 0.7	* 2.4	* 3.1	10.5
Other Industries	13.8	5.2	19.0	25.4	8.3	33.7	6.7	9.6	16.3	50.0
Occupation group(a)---										
Managers and Administrators	* 3.6	* 0.1	* 3.7	4.2	* 0.3	4.6	* 1.3	* 0.1	* 1.5	6.0
Professionals	6.0	* 3.3	9.4	11.5	6.7	18.1	* 3.4	6.6	10.0	28.1
Associate Professionals	6.6	* 1.3	7.9	11.5	* 2.9	14.4	7.4	4.7	12.2	26.5
Tradespersons and Related Workers	29.9	* 1.9	31.8	44.0	* 3.0	47.0	11.8	* 2.8	14.6	61.6
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	* 0.6	* 3.2	* 3.8	* 1.0	5.3	6.4	* 0.1	* 2.6	* 2.7	9.0
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	8.1	9.3	17.3	14.3	18.7	33.0	4.9	18.7	23.6	56.6
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	22.2	* 1.8	24.0	32.9	4.7	37.5	9.6	* 2.8	12.4	49.9
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	6.6	7.5	14.1	9.8	9.6	19.4	6.2	10.2	16.4	35.8
Labourers and Related Workers	28.6	5.9	34.4	50.9	11.0	61.9	12.6	5.0	17.6	79.5
Age group										
15-19	9.9	5.8	15.7	14.9	7.2	22.1	9.3	7.1	16.4	38.5
20-24	20.7	7.6	28.3	30.6	13.5	44.1	14.8	18.1	32.9	77.0
25-34	33.8	9.2	43.0	53.8	17.3	71.0	16.1	15.0	31.1	102.2
35-44	19.3	4.1	23.4	35.7	9.6	45.3	9.7	7.4	17.1	62.4
45-54	20.3	6.6	26.9	30.5	12.9	43.4	5.5	4.6	10.1	53.5
55 and over	8.0	* 1.0	9.0	14.5	* 1.8	16.3	* 2.0	* 1.2	* 3.2	19.6
Total	112.1	34.2	146.3	180.1	62.1	242.3	57.4	53.5	110.9	353.1

(a) From August 1996, occupation data are classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 53 for more details.

TABLE 31. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, DECEMBER 1996

Age group	Males			Females			Persons	Proportion of population - per cent -
	Married	Not married	Total	Married - '000 -	Not married	Total		
15-19	* 0.7	221.1	221.8	9.5	211.7	221.2	443.0	34.6
20-24	4.6	71.6	76.3	55.3	78.5	133.8	210.1	15.1
25-34	33.2	66.5	99.7	341.2	122.6	463.8	563.5	19.7
35-44	56.8	52.3	109.1	309.7	85.4	395.1	504.2	18.0
45-54	88.4	51.1	139.5	278.1	80.2	358.3	497.8	21.2
55-59	86.3	25.7	111.9	180.7	62.1	242.8	354.8	41.9
60-64	152.2	45.3	197.5	207.6	83.3	290.9	488.5	68.8
65-69	213.1	62.6	275.7	209.7	122.3	332.0	607.8	88.3
70 and over	425.2	175.1	600.3	303.1	585.7	888.9	1,489.2	97.0
Total	1,060.6	771.4	1,832.0	1,894.9	1,431.9	3,326.8	5,158.8	35.7

TABLE 32. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK, ETC., DECEMBER 1996 ('000)

	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
<i>Looking for work</i>	14.0	42.2	56.2	35.2	42.3	77.6	133.7
Took active steps to find work(a)	5.5	22.1	27.6	10.6	21.4	32.0	59.7
Did not take active steps to find work	8.5	20.0	28.6	24.6	20.9	45.5	74.1
Not looking for work	986.8	656.7	1,643.5	1,820.3	1,239.4	3,059.7	4,703.2
Permanently unable to work	30.5	26.3	56.8	10.7	31.0	41.7	98.5
In institutions	29.4	46.1	75.5	28.7	119.3	147.9	223.4
Total	1,060.6	771.4	1,832.0	1,894.9	1,431.9	3,326.8	5,158.8

(a) Not available to start work in the reference week for reasons other than own temporary illness or injury.

TABLE 33. ESTIMATES OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND GROSS CHANGES (FLOWS) DERIVED FROM MATCHED RECORDS NOVEMBER 1996 AND DECEMBER 1996 ('000)

Labour force status in November 1996	Labour force status in December 1996			
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
MALES				
Employed full time	3,201.5	52.3	29.0	27.6
Employed part time	81.1	288.7	27.8	33.7
Unemployed	38.4	26.9	224.3	44.7
Not in the labour force	40.3	50.4	73.9	1,275.3
MARRIED FEMALES				
Employed full time	845.7	70.5	6.3	20.4
Employed part time	81.6	667.7	10.3	52.9
Unemployed	5.3	12.4	50.1	25.9
Not in the labour force	19.5	49.6	29.0	1,393.6
ALL FEMALES				
Employed full time	1,488.7	105.8	10.4	27.3
Employed part time	132.9	1,010.7	22.9	81.3
Unemployed	13.3	30.0	141.2	56.1
Not in the labour force	35.3	89.6	89.2	2,346.0
PERSONS				
Employed full time	4,690.3	158.1	39.4	54.9
Employed part time	214.0	1,299.4	50.7	115.0
Unemployed	51.7	56.9	365.5	100.8
Not in the labour force	75.6	140.0	163.2	3,621.3

POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE MATCHED SAMPLE

Males	Females		Persons
	Married	Total	
5,516.0	3,340.7	5,680.7	11,196.7

TABLE 34. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD, THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: SUMMARY TABLE, DECEMBER 1996

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over		
					Males	Females	Persons
	PERSONS ('000)						
Family member	6,902.3	620.2	7,522.5	3,819.0	5,625.7	5,715.8	11,341.5
Husband or wife	5,106.4	266.1	5,372.5	2,811.5	4,155.4	4,028.7	8,184.0
With children under 15	2,477.2	144.4	2,621.6	744.2	1,712.5	1,653.3	3,365.8
Without children under 15	2,629.2	121.8	2,750.9	2,067.3	2,442.9	2,375.4	4,818.2
With dependants	2,887.1	159.3	3,046.4	842.7	1,979.2	1,910.0	3,889.1
Without dependants	2,219.3	106.8	2,326.1	1,968.8	2,176.2	2,118.7	4,294.9
Lone parent	311.4	52.1	363.5	339.0	105.2	597.3	702.5
With children under 15	184.7	35.9	220.6	201.6	47.1	375.2	422.3
With dependent students but without children under 15	43.6	5.9	49.4	14.1	12.3	51.2	63.6
Without dependants	83.1	10.4	93.5	123.2	45.7	170.9	216.6
Dependent student(a)	328.6	95.9	424.5	343.6	386.9	381.2	768.1
Non-dependent child(b)	1,015.5	180.3	1,195.8	180.3	836.5	539.6	1,376.0
Other family person	140.4	25.8	166.1	144.7	141.7	169.2	310.8
Non-family member	1,297.8	152.3	1,450.1	927.2	1,161.3	1,215.9	2,377.3
Lone person	612.0	72.8	684.8	790.0	644.6	830.2	1,474.8
Not living alone	685.8	79.5	765.3	137.1	516.7	385.7	902.5
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	8,200.1	772.5	8,972.6	4,746.2	6,787.0	6,931.8	13,718.8
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	131.9	16.4	148.3	63.1	90.7	120.6	211.3
Total usual residents of private dwellings	8,332.0	788.8	9,120.9	4,809.3	6,877.7	7,052.4	13,930.1
Visitors to private dwellings	49.0	10.0	58.9	52.2	52.2	59.0	111.2
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	115.5	6.9	122.3	297.3	187.0	232.7	419.7
Total	8,496.5	805.7	9,302.2	5,158.8	7,116.9	7,344.1	14,461.0
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)						
Family member	81.2	77.0	80.9	74.0	79.0	77.8	78.4
Husband or wife	60.1	33.0	57.8	54.5	58.4	54.9	56.6
With children under 15	29.2	17.9	28.2	14.4	24.1	22.5	23.3
Without children under 15	30.9	15.1	29.6	40.1	34.3	32.3	33.3
With dependants	34.0	19.8	32.7	16.3	27.8	26.0	26.9
Without dependants	26.1	13.3	25.0	38.2	30.6	28.8	29.7
Lone parent	3.7	6.5	3.9	6.6	1.5	8.1	4.9
With children under 15	2.2	4.5	2.4	3.9	0.7	5.1	2.9
With dependent students but without children under 15	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4
Without dependants	1.0	1.3	1.0	2.4	0.6	2.3	1.5
Dependent student(a)	3.9	11.9	4.6	6.7	5.4	5.2	5.3
Non-dependent child(b)	12.0	22.4	12.9	3.5	11.8	7.3	9.5
Other family person	1.7	3.2	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.1
Non-family member	15.3	18.9	15.6	18.0	16.3	16.6	16.4
Lone person	7.2	9.0	7.4	15.3	9.1	11.3	10.2
Not living alone	8.1	9.9	8.2	2.7	7.3	5.3	6.2
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	96.5	95.9	96.5	92.0	95.4	94.4	94.9
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5
Total usual residents of private dwellings	98.1	97.9	98.1	93.2	96.6	96.0	96.3
Visitors to private dwellings	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	1.4	0.9	1.3	5.8	2.6	3.2	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (b) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 35. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a),
DECEMBER 1996

	Employed		Total	Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers		Looking for full-time work	Total - '000 -					
MALES										
Family member	3,460.7	438.7	3,899.5	297.9	353.3	4,252.8	1,372.9	5,625.7	8.3	75.6
Husband	2,805.6	194.6	3,000.2	146.0	153.7	3,153.9	1,001.5	4,155.4	4.9	75.9
With children under 15	1,459.9	66.3	1,526.2	81.5	84.4	1,610.6	101.9	1,712.5	5.2	94.1
Without children under 15	1,345.7	128.2	1,473.9	64.5	69.3	1,543.2	899.6	2,442.9	4.5	63.2
With dependants	1,676.1	77.4	1,753.5	89.1	93.4	1,846.9	132.3	1,979.2	5.1	93.3
Without dependants	1,129.5	117.2	1,246.7	56.8	60.3	1,307.0	869.2	2,176.2	4.6	60.1
Lone parent	48.2	8.0	56.2	8.5	10.3	66.5	38.7	105.2	15.5	63.2
With children under 15	20.0	4.6	24.7	4.2	5.7	30.4	16.7	47.1	18.9	64.5
With dependent students but without children under 15	8.7	* 0.4	9.2	* 1.5	* 1.8	10.9	* 1.4	12.3	* 16.2	88.6
Without dependants	19.4	* 2.9	22.3	* 2.8	* 2.8	25.1	20.6	45.7	* 11.1	55.0
Dependent student(b)	21.0	134.3	155.4	12.5	47.9	203.3	183.6	386.9	23.6	52.5
Non-dependent child(c)	512.6	92.1	604.7	114.8	125.2	729.9	106.6	836.5	17.2	87.3
Other family person	73.4	9.7	83.1	16.1	16.2	99.3	42.4	141.7	16.3	70.1
Non-family member	670.9	87.2	758.1	84.1	91.1	849.2	312.1	1,161.3	10.7	73.1
Lone person	319.5	37.9	357.5	39.5	42.8	400.3	244.3	644.6	10.7	62.1
Not living alone	351.4	49.3	400.7	44.6	48.3	449.0	67.7	516.7	10.8	86.9
Total	4,131.7	525.9	4,657.6	382.0	444.4	5,102.0	1,684.9	6,787.0	8.7	75.2
FEMALES										
Family member	1,626.7	1,376.1	3,002.8	166.8	266.9	3,269.7	2,446.1	5,715.8	8.2	57.2
Wife	1,143.8	962.5	2,106.3	73.2	112.4	2,218.7	1,810.0	4,028.7	5.1	55.1
With children under 15	404.9	546.0	951.0	33.3	60.0	1,011.0	642.3	1,653.3	5.9	61.1
Without children under 15	738.8	416.4	1,155.3	39.9	52.4	1,207.7	1,167.7	2,375.4	4.3	50.8
With dependants	509.6	624.0	1,133.6	37.9	65.9	1,199.5	710.4	1,910.0	5.5	62.8
Without dependants	634.2	338.5	972.6	35.3	46.5	1,019.1	1,099.6	2,118.7	4.6	48.1
Lone parent	136.2	119.0	255.2	23.0	41.8	297.1	300.2	597.3	14.1	49.7
With children under 15	70.4	89.6	160.1	14.7	30.2	190.2	184.9	375.2	15.9	50.7
With dependent students but without children under 15	22.6	11.8	34.4	* 2.2	4.1	38.5	12.7	51.2	10.6	75.1
Without dependants	43.1	17.6	60.8	6.2	7.6	68.3	102.6	170.9	11.1	40.0
Dependent student(b)	10.6	162.7	173.3	13.4	48.0	221.2	159.9	381.2	21.7	58.0
Non-dependent child(c)	296.5	114.3	410.8	48.5	55.0	465.9	73.7	539.6	11.8	86.3
Other family person	39.6	17.6	57.3	8.7	9.6	66.9	102.3	169.2	14.3	39.5
Non-family member	414.0	125.7	539.7	53.6	61.2	600.9	615.1	1,215.9	10.2	49.4
Lone person	195.0	59.6	254.6	25.6	29.9	284.5	545.7	830.2	10.5	34.3
Not living alone	219.1	66.1	285.1	28.0	31.2	316.3	69.4	385.7	9.9	82.0
Total	2,040.7	1,501.8	3,542.5	220.4	328.0	3,870.6	3,061.2	6,931.8	8.5	55.8
PERSONS										
Family member	5,087.4	1,814.9	6,902.3	464.7	620.2	7,522.5	3,819.0	11,341.5	8.2	66.3
Husband or wife	3,949.3	1,157.1	5,106.4	219.2	266.1	5,372.5	2,811.5	8,184.0	5.0	65.6
With children under 15	1,864.8	612.4	2,477.2	114.8	144.4	2,621.6	744.2	3,365.8	5.5	77.9
Without children under 15	2,084.5	544.7	2,629.2	104.4	121.8	2,750.9	2,067.3	4,818.2	4.4	57.1
With dependants	2,185.7	701.4	2,887.1	127.0	159.3	3,046.4	842.7	3,889.1	5.2	78.3
Without dependants	1,763.6	455.7	2,219.3	92.1	106.8	2,326.1	1,968.8	4,294.9	4.6	54.2
Lone parent	184.4	127.0	311.4	31.5	52.1	363.5	339.0	702.5	14.3	51.7
With children under 15	90.5	94.3	184.7	18.9	35.9	220.6	201.6	422.3	16.3	52.2
With dependent students but without children under 15	31.4	12.2	43.6	* 3.7	5.9	49.4	14.1	63.6	11.8	77.7
Without dependants	62.5	20.6	83.1	9.0	10.4	93.5	123.2	216.6	11.1	43.1
Dependent student(b)	31.6	297.0	328.6	25.9	95.9	424.5	343.6	768.1	22.6	55.3
Non-dependent child(c)	809.1	206.4	1,015.5	163.3	180.3	1,195.8	180.3	1,376.0	15.1	86.9
Other family person	113.0	27.4	140.4	24.8	25.8	166.1	144.7	310.8	15.5	53.5
Non-family member	1,085.0	212.9	1,297.8	137.7	152.3	1,450.1	927.2	2,377.3	10.5	61.0
Lone person	514.5	97.5	612.0	65.1	72.8	684.8	790.0	1,474.8	10.6	46.4
Not living alone	570.5	115.3	685.8	72.6	79.5	765.3	137.1	902.5	10.4	84.8
Total	6,172.4	2,027.7	8,200.1	602.4	772.5	8,972.6	4,746.2	13,718.8	8.6	65.4

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44. (b) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (c) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 36. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS,
DECEMBER 1996
(^{'000 families})

Number of family members of any age	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total
COUPLE FAMILY												
Two	658.9	31.1	690.0	259.1	39.8	298.9	663.2	..	663.2	1,581.2	70.9	1,652.1
Three	48.5	35.1	83.7	217.6	35.7	253.3	467.0	24.0	490.9	733.1	94.8	827.9
Four	24.7	27.7	52.5	230.9	42.6	273.5	603.7	58.6	662.4	859.4	129.0	988.3
Five	11.3	16.6	27.9	111.4	19.9	131.2	265.0	30.6	295.6	387.6	67.1	454.8
Six or more	6.6	11.4	18.0	52.4	8.9	61.3	79.4	12.6	92.0	138.4	33.0	171.4
Total	750.1	122.1	872.2	871.3	146.9	1,018.2	2,078.3	125.8	2,204.1	3,699.7	394.8	4,094.5
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A MALE PARENT												
Two	11.6	8.2	19.8	28.8	5.2	34.1	13.5	..	13.5	53.9	13.5	67.4
Three or more	8.0	4.6	12.5	11.3	* 3.4	14.7	9.3	* 1.9	11.3	28.6	9.9	38.5
Total	19.6	12.8	32.4	40.2	8.6	48.8	22.8	* 1.9	24.8	82.6	23.3	105.9
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A FEMALE PARENT												
Two	93.2	31.6	124.8	129.8	12.3	142.1	39.8	..	39.8	262.8	43.8	306.6
Three	62.8	17.2	80.0	63.1	11.7	74.8	36.9	5.6	42.5	162.8	34.5	197.3
Four	27.7	6.5	34.2	19.2	4.2	23.4	11.8	* 2.5	14.3	58.7	13.2	71.9
Five or more	11.4	4.4	15.8	4.7	* 2.1	6.8	4.6	* 1.2	5.8	20.8	7.7	28.4
Total	195.1	59.6	254.7	216.9	30.3	247.1	93.1	9.3	102.4	505.0	99.1	604.2
ONE PARENT FAMILIES: TOTAL												
Two	104.8	39.8	144.6	158.6	17.5	176.2	53.3	..	53.3	316.7	57.3	374.0
Three	67.9	19.6	87.5	70.7	14.4	85.1	44.2	7.3	51.5	182.8	41.3	224.1
Four	28.8	8.3	37.1	21.9	4.9	26.8	13.8	* 2.8	16.6	64.5	16.0	80.5
Five or more	13.1	4.7	17.8	5.8	* 2.1	7.9	4.6	* 1.2	5.8	23.6	7.9	31.5
Total	214.7	72.4	287.0	257.0	38.9	295.9	115.9	11.2	127.1	587.6	122.5	710.1
OTHER FAMILY												
Two	14.1	5.0	19.2	12.3	5.2	17.4	36.5	..	36.5	62.9	10.2	73.1
Three or more	* 0.1	* 0.0	* 0.1	* 0.3	* 0.7	* 1.0	* 2.7	* 0.6	* 3.3	* 3.1	* 1.2	4.4
Total	14.2	5.0	19.3	12.6	5.8	18.4	39.2	* 0.6	39.7	66.0	11.5	77.4
TOTAL												
Two	777.8	75.9	853.8	430.0	62.4	492.4	752.9	..	752.9	1,960.8	138.4	2,099.1
Three	116.6	54.7	171.3	288.6	50.7	339.3	513.6	31.7	545.3	918.7	137.2	1,055.9
Four	53.5	36.1	89.6	252.8	47.5	300.3	617.8	61.5	679.4	924.1	145.1	1,069.3
Five	21.5	19.2	40.6	116.6	21.4	138.0	268.4	31.5	299.9	406.4	72.1	478.5
Six or more	9.6	13.6	23.2	53.0	9.5	62.5	80.6	12.9	93.5	143.2	35.9	179.2
Total	979.0	199.5	1,178.4	1,140.9	191.6	1,332.5	2,233.3	137.6	2,370.9	4,353.2	528.7	4,881.9

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables.

TABLE 37. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 PRESENT, NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, DECEMBER 1996
(^{'000 families})

	Number of children under 15			Number of dependants			Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
NO FAMILY MEMBER EMPLOYED							
Couple family	750.2	45.8	76.2	738.3	47.7	86.1	872.2
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	37.5	20.8	42.0	34.7	19.6	46.1	100.3
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	12.3	5.7	6.8	11.5	4.9	8.4	24.8
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	20.4	13.6	33.5	18.7	13.5	35.4	67.6
Neither spouse unemployed	712.7	25.0	34.2	703.6	28.2	40.0	771.8
One parent families	66.5	111.7	108.9	55.2	108.4	123.4	287.0
Parent unemployed	10.3	21.8	12.1	6.0	22.0	16.3	44.3
Male parent unemployed	* 2.2	4.5	* 1.1	* 1.1	4.3	* 2.4	7.8
Female parent unemployed	8.1	17.4	11.0	5.0	17.7	13.9	36.5
Parent not unemployed	56.1	89.8	96.8	49.2	86.4	107.2	242.7
Male parent not in the labour force	9.6	8.7	6.3	9.0	7.4	8.1	24.6
Female parent not in the labour force	46.6	81.2	90.4	40.1	79.0	99.0	218.2
Other family	19.3	..	..	19.3	..	..	19.3
Family head unemployed	* 1.9	..	..	* 1.9	..	..	* 1.9
Family head not unemployed	17.4	..	..	17.4	..	..	17.4
Family head not in the labour force	17.4	..	..	17.4	..	..	17.4
Total	835.9	157.5	185.1	812.8	156.2	209.5	1,178.4
ONE OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED							
Couple family	1,666.4	589.0	966.9	1,416.9	628.3	1,177.1	3,222.3
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	69.2	25.3	41.9	59.0	27.4	50.0	136.4
Husband employed, wife unemployed	33.5	14.6	29.5	29.5	14.4	33.6	77.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	25.4	7.9	10.3	21.3	9.7	12.6	43.6
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	* 2.4	* 0.3	* 0.3	* 1.5	* 0.9	* 0.6	* 3.0
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	7.7	* 2.3	* 1.6	6.4	* 2.4	* 2.7	11.5
Neither spouse unemployed	1,597.2	563.7	925.0	1,357.9	600.8	1,127.1	3,085.9
Husband employed, wife employed	1,073.9	377.8	539.8	900.2	393.3	698.0	1,991.5
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	344.9	168.0	365.9	300.1	177.1	401.6	878.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	81.7	13.1	16.3	73.2	17.2	20.7	111.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	96.6	4.8	* 3.0	84.5	13.2	6.8	104.4
One parent families	222.3	121.9	78.9	169.4	142.9	110.8	423.1
Parent unemployed	6.3	* 1.3	* 0.7	4.7	* 2.2	* 1.3	8.2
Parent not unemployed	216.0	120.7	78.2	164.7	140.7	109.5	414.9
Male parent employed	31.6	16.1	8.4	22.7	22.2	11.2	56.2
Female parent employed	98.3	95.6	64.4	63.3	107.5	87.5	258.3
Male parent not in the labour force	13.2	* 1.4	* 0.2	12.3	* 1.5	* 1.0	14.8
Female parent not in the labour force	72.8	7.6	5.1	66.4	9.4	9.8	85.5
Other family	58.1	..	..	58.1	..	..	58.1
Family head unemployed	* 2.7	..	..	* 2.7	..	..	* 2.7
Family head not unemployed	55.4	..	..	55.4	..	..	55.4
Family head employed	43.4	..	..	43.4	..	..	43.4
Family head not in the labour force	12.0	..	..	12.0	..	..	12.0
Total	1,946.8	710.9	1,045.8	1,644.4	771.2	1,287.9	3,703.5
TOTAL							
Couple family	2,416.6	634.8	1,043.1	2,155.2	676.0	1,263.2	4,094.5
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	106.8	46.1	83.9	93.6	47.0	96.1	236.7
Husband employed, wife unemployed	33.5	14.6	29.5	29.5	14.4	33.6	77.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	25.4	7.9	10.3	21.3	9.7	12.6	43.6
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	14.8	6.0	7.1	13.0	5.9	9.0	27.9
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	28.1	15.9	35.1	25.1	15.8	38.1	79.1
Neither spouse unemployed	2,309.8	588.7	959.2	2,061.6	629.0	1,167.2	3,857.7
Husband employed, wife employed	1,073.9	377.8	539.8	900.2	393.3	698.0	1,991.5
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	344.9	168.0	365.9	300.1	177.1	401.6	878.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	81.7	13.1	16.3	73.2	17.2	20.7	111.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	809.3	29.8	37.2	788.1	41.3	46.8	876.3
One parent families	288.7	233.6	187.8	224.6	251.3	234.2	710.1
Parent unemployed	16.6	23.1	12.8	10.7	24.2	17.6	52.5
Male parent unemployed	4.6	4.6	* 1.1	* 2.8	5.0	* 2.6	10.3
Female parent unemployed	12.0	18.4	11.7	7.9	19.2	15.0	42.1
Parent not unemployed	272.1	210.5	174.9	213.9	227.1	216.6	657.6
Male parent employed	31.6	16.1	8.4	22.7	22.2	11.2	56.2
Female parent employed	98.3	95.6	64.4	63.3	107.5	87.5	258.3
Male parent not in the labour force	22.8	10.1	6.5	21.3	8.9	9.1	39.4
Female parent not in the labour force	119.4	88.7	95.6	106.5	88.4	108.8	303.7
Other family	77.4	..	..	77.4	..	..	77.4
Family head unemployed	4.6	..	..	4.6	..	..	4.6
Family head not unemployed	72.8	..	..	72.8	..	..	72.8
Family head employed	43.4	..	..	43.4	..	..	43.4
Family head not in the labour force	29.4	..	..	29.4	..	..	29.4
Total	2,782.7	868.4	1,230.8	2,457.2	927.3	1,497.4	4,881.9

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) Includes a small number of families with husband not in the labour force and wife unemployed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Estimates of the labour force characteristics of family members and of family composition are also included.
- 2 Estimates of the civilian labour force are available for over 60 regions across Australia and are shown in various publications produced by State offices of the ABS. These data are also available on microfiche or as a special data service. For details, contact any ABS office.
- 3 Preliminary survey results are published in advance of this more detailed publication in *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0).
- 4 Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are available on request. Summary statistics from these surveys are published in *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), from time to time.

POPULATION SURVEY

- 5 The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.5% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). The ABS is progressively introducing the use of telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey. Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for 8 months, with one eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview will continue to be conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews will then be conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent). Telephone interviewing is being phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 and will be fully implemented by February 1997.

SCOPE

- 6 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:
 - members of the permanent defence forces;
 - certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
 - overseas residents in Australia; and
 - members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

From July 1993 Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the survey. Before July 1993 it was included in estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

COVERAGE

- 7 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible. See paragraph 43 for information about the effect of the coverage rules on family statistics.

8 Persons who are away from their usual residence for six weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence (relevant information may be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey).

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

9 Labour Force Survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the usually resident population aged 15 and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. Persons who, at the time of interview, are overseas for more than six weeks but for less than 12 months are included in the independent population statistics (benchmarks) and are thus provided for in the calculation of the estimates. The benchmarks are the latest available estimates at the time the Labour Force Survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are derived from incomplete information about population changes.

REVISION OF POPULATION BENCHMARKS

10 Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing, and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, which affected all the monthly estimates from January 1989 to January 1994.

11 Population benchmarks used in the estimation of Labour Force Survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. For an explanation of the conceptual basis of population estimates, see *Information Paper: Population Estimates: An Outline of The New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0). Prior to October 1982, labour force estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

HISTORY OF THE SURVEY

12 National surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964 to February 1978. The survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978.

QUESTIONNAIRE CHANGES

13 The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised from time to time, the latest occasion being for the April 1986 survey. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

INCLUSION OF CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKERS

14 In April 1986, the questionnaire was revised following the extension of the definition of employed persons to include persons who worked without pay between 1-14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). This definition aligned the Australian labour force concepts with the set of definitions adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982.

15 Previously, contributing family workers who worked 1-14 hours, or who had such a job but were not at work, were defined as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on whether they were actively looking for work. In order to assist users to assess the impact of the change, estimates for March 1986 based on the new definition were shown in footnotes to tables 1 and 2 of the February, March and April 1987 issues of this publication.

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 A revised procedure for weighting families estimates, as presented in this publication, was also introduced in April 1986. Additional tables were included in the April 1986 issue of this publication to show the impact of this new procedure. Paragraph 48 contains more details.

17 As noted in paragraph 10, estimates from January 1989 were revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1989. An examination of the revised estimates showed that the effects on Labour Force Survey estimates for the period before January 1989 were inconsequential, and that no meaningful purpose would be served by publishing revised estimates for that period.

18 Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the Survey of Employment and Earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by wage and salary earners. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is available on request.

19 From December 1989 onwards, the category 'other families' was split into 'one-parent families' and 'other families'. Therefore estimates of other families were not strictly comparable with estimates in previous issues. However, in November 1989, 97% of other families with dependants were one-parent families. In March 1994, a new families classification was introduced which also affected comparability (see paragraphs 45 to 47).

SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

20 Following each Population Census, the ABS redesigns and reselects the Labour Force Survey to take into account the new information which is obtained from the Census. The sample used in the Labour Force Survey from September 1987 to August 1992, which was designed and selected using preliminary data from the 1986 Census, was updated and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census. The new sample was phased in over the period September 1992 to December 1992. For additional information, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0), available from any ABS office.

21 The sampling fractions for each State/Territory differ and are such that the resultant sample yields reliable estimates of the main labour force aggregates for each State and Territory. The sampling fractions for the new sample together with the sampling fractions determined from the 1986 Census are:

	1986 Census redesign	1991 Census redesign
New South Wales	1 in 230	1 in 277
Victoria	1 in 230	1 in 242
Queensland	1 in 160	1 in 195
South Australia	1 in 115	1 in 139
Western Australia	1 in 115	1 in 146
Tasmania	1 in 70	1 in 75
Northern Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75
Australian Capital Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

22 Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:

- sampling error: since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes; and
- non-sampling error: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CENSUS AND LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

23 The results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force estimates derived from the Census differ from those derived from the Labour Force Survey.

24 The broad concepts underlying the measures of the labour force and its components, employment and unemployment, are similar in the Census and the survey. It should be noted, however, that census estimates of unemployment do not take into account the 'available for work' criterion.

25 There are considerable differences in both the collection methodology adopted (including the detailed questions asked) and estimation procedures. Factors contributing to differences in estimates include under-enumeration in the Population Census for which census labour force estimates have not been adjusted, the use in the Labour Force Survey of population benchmarks derived from incomplete information about population change (see paragraph 9), the inclusion of permanent defence forces in census estimates, the personal interview approach adopted in the survey as opposed to self-enumeration of census schedules, differing questions used to determine labour force characteristics (particularly the identification of unemployed persons) and differing methods of adjustment for non-response to the survey or Census.

26 The Labour Force Survey provides detailed and up-to-date estimates of employment and unemployment for Australia, States and regions, whereas the Census of Population and Housing provides counts for small areas but in less detail than is available from the survey.

27 These considerations should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between population census and Labour Force Survey estimates.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

28 Seasonally adjusted series are published in tables 2, 8 and 26. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. For example, irregular factors unrelated to the trend account for more than half the seasonally adjusted movement in series at the Australia level, with the following frequency:

Series	Monthly movements
Employment	5 in 10
Unemployment	7 in 10
Unemployment rate	7 in 10
Participation rate	9 in 10

29 The seasonal factors for all seasonally adjusted series are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The latest review, in February 1996, revised the Australian and State seasonally adjusted and trend monthly series back to February 1978. Information about the method of adjustment and revised seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for all months since January 1991 for Australia and the States are published in an Appendix to the February 1996 issue of this publication.

TREND ESTIMATION

30 Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The monthly trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Quarterly trend estimates (e.g. employment by industry) are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. The 7-term Henderson average also uses surrogate forms of the average as the end of a time series is approached. Unlike the surrogate weights of the 13-term Henderson used on monthly data, the weights employed here are tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. Trend series graphs are shown on pages 8 to 12, with the trend series published in tables 3, 9 and 26. Data from February 1978 are available on the ABS on-line data dissemination service, PC Ausstats. The trend series of the participation rate for married females are based on smoothed population estimates.

31 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller, and after three months or two quarters have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors mentioned above in paragraph 29.

32 Trend estimates for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are published in table 9. Original estimates for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates after each annual seasonal factor re-analysis. Seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. The most recent six months trend estimates are subject to revision. For the three most recent months, the revision may be relatively large. Inferences about trends drawn from smoothed seasonally adjusted (trend) estimates for months earlier than the latest three months are unlikely to be affected by month-to-month revisions. They may, however, be revised as a result of the annual re-analysis of seasonal factors.

33 Users may wish to refer to the ABS publication *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' an Overview* (1348.0) for further information about trend estimates. Details of the trend

weighting patterns are available on request from the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

MONTH-TO-MONTH MOVEMENTS

34 Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 22.

GROSS FLOWS

35 In order to minimise respondent load and at the same time maintain continuity within the population survey sample, one-eighth of the dwellings are replaced after each survey. Adoption of this rotation procedure, whereby about seven-eighths of the sample remains unchanged from one month to the next, enables more reliable measurements of changes in the labour force characteristics of the population to be made than would be possible if a new sample were introduced each month.

36 Because a high proportion of private dwellings selected in one survey remains in the sample for the following survey, it is possible to match the characteristics of most of the persons in those dwellings from one month to the next, to record any changes that occur, and hence to produce estimates of flows between the different categories of the population and labour force.

37 The procedures used to select persons in non-private dwellings preclude the possibility of matching any of them who may be included in successive surveys. For this and other reasons, including the mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys, about 10% of persons in those dwellings which are included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. Those who can be matched represent about 80% of all persons in the survey.

38 Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table (table 33). About one-half of the remaining (unmatched) 20% of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other half are likely to be some what different.

39 Gross flow estimates relate only to those persons in private dwellings for whom information was obtained in successive surveys. The expansion factors used in calculating the estimates were those applying to the second of each pair of months. Note that the estimates have not been adjusted to account for the unmatched sample component.

40 Although it is not possible to provide gross flow estimates for all persons in the survey it is considered that the estimates derived from matched records will be a useful guide to the proportions of the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. When comparing flows for different periods it is important to take into account the population represented by the matched sample, as shown in the last line of the table.

41 While every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum any such errors affecting labour force status will tend to accumulate in the gross flow statistics rather than to cancel out. The estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in the Technical Notes. For these reasons the estimates of flows should be used with caution. The standard errors may be obtained from table A of the Technical Notes.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES

42 As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their relationship in the household and the estimation of families. This publication contains tables showing the labour force status and family

status of individuals and families classified by family type, number of family members, the labour force status of persons within families, the number of children under 15 present and the number of dependants present.

43 Because of the coverage rules, persons who usually live with other members of their family may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is difficult.

Thus for survey questions used to determine family relationships, scope was further restricted to usual residents of private dwellings and the following persons were excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions); and
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

44 In addition, in those households where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus persons living in households which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly households which, at the time of the survey, have one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, are excluded from the family survey. This also applies to households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in on scope and coverage. A summary of those persons for whom family information is obtained as well as those usual residents of private dwellings for whom complete family information cannot be obtained, and those persons specifically excluded from the family determination procedures is contained in the family tables. Generally, relationship in household is determined for more than 90% of all civilians aged 15 and over.

45 *Relationship in household* and *Family type* classifications were introduced in the March 1994 issue of this publication to align with ABS standards. Most categories in the two classifications remain comparable with categories in the previous classifications. The cases in which there are breaks in comparability are discussed in the following paragraphs.

46 *Relationship in household*. This classification was previously referred to as *Family status*.

- *Lone parents* (previously referred to as *Sole parents*) now includes parents with non-dependent children (provided those children are without a spouse or children of their own). These *Lone parents without dependants* are shown separately in table 35 and there were 205,800 such persons in March 1994.
- *Dependent students* (previously *Full-time students aged 15-24*) now comprise sons or daughters (of a couple or a lone parent) aged 15-19 attending school or aged 15-24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time. Other related full-time students, who were also previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* are now included in *Other family persons*. There were 24,200 such persons in March 1994.

- *Other family persons* now comprises the previous groups *Other family head*, excluding those now counted as *Lone parents* (79,200 persons in March 1994), the other related full-time students previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* (see above; 24,200 in March 1994) and *Other relative of married couple or family head* (218,100 in March 1994).

47 Family type. This classification was previously referred to as *Type of family*. There are three types of families in the new classification, as follows:

- *Couple families* is the term used to describe families previously referred to as *Married-couple families*. Apart from the name change, the new category is otherwise exactly comparable with the old category.
- *One-parent families* now includes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present. Such families were previously included in *Other families*. There were 208,400 of these families in March 1994.
- *Other families* now excludes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present (see above).

48 Estimates of the number of families in this publication differ from those in publications prior to the April 1986 issue. This is due to the adoption of a weighting procedure where the weight for a family is determined using an average of the weights for all family members responding to the Labour Force Survey. Previously, the weight used to derive estimates of the number of families was determined by nomination of a proxy 'head of household' as representative of the family.

BIRTHPLACE

49 From April 1991, labour force birthplace data are aggregated according to major groups of the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (1269.0). The ASCCSS was developed by the ABS for use whenever demographic, labour and social statistics are classified by countries.

50 The ASCCSS major groups are based on the concept of geographic proximity. They differ from the country groups presented in this publication prior to April 1991. For example, African countries are now covered by 'The Middle East and North Africa' and 'Africa (excluding North Africa)', while Asia has been split into 'Southeast Asia', 'Northeast Asia' and 'Southern Asia'. Data for selected individual countries will continue to be available in this publication and comprehensively on microfiche.

INDUSTRY

51 From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), a detailed description of which appears in *ANZSIC 1993* (1292.0). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of 4 levels (Division, Subdivision, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the Group level, as was the practice under ASIC.

52 To enable the conversion of historical data from ASIC to ANZSIC for the period November 1984 to May 1994, a concordance was published in the August 1994 issue of this publication and in the *Information Paper — Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry Data (Replacement Publication)* (6259.0). It has been found that the concordance, which was based on preliminary investigations, did not

provide the most appropriate conversion for certain Group level industries. An improved concordance has now been applied to historical Labour Force Survey estimates. This concordance is published in an appendix to the May 1996 issue of this publication, and in a further issue of the above Information Paper. For further information about the new concordance or the availability of data, contact Donna Maurer on (06) 252 6525.

OCCUPATION

53 From August 1996, Labour Force Survey occupation data are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, a detailed description of which appears in *ASCO - Australian Standard of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). The new version of the classification replaces ASCO First Edition, which was adopted in the survey in August 1986. Like the previous ASCO First Edition, ASCO Second Edition is a skill-based classification of occupation. However, the structure of ASCO Second Edition comprises 5 hierarchical levels (Major Group, Sub-Major Group, Minor Group, Unit Group and Occupation) compared with 4 levels in ASCO First Edition (Major Group, Minor Group, Unit Group and Occupation). Labour Force Survey data are coded to the Unit Group level, as was practice under ASCO First Edition.

ADDITIONAL DATA

54 Estimates for employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status in employment are available each February, May, August and November. For these months, the following tables are also published in this publication:

- Employed persons;
- Industry (original, seasonally adjusted and trend);
- Industry and occupation:
 - Full-time and part-time workers;
 - Status in employment;
 - Age and birthplace;
 - Hours worked;
 - Industry Divisions and Subdivisions;
 - Occupation Major and Minor groups;
 - Industry by occupation;
- Unemployed persons; and
- Industry and occupation of last full-time job:
 - Unemployment rate.

Seasonally adjusted estimates of employed persons by industry have been published in this bulletin since February 1993. Trend estimates have been published since August 1994.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

55 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which relate to the labour force and are available on request:

Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0) — issued monthly

Labour Force, Australia: Historical Summary, 1978 to 1989 (6204.0)

Labour Force Projections, Australia: 1995 to 2011 (6260.0)

Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (6201.1) — issued quarterly

Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2) — issued quarterly

Labour Force, Queensland (6201.3) — issued quarterly

South Australian Economic Indicators (1307.4) — issued monthly
Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (1303.6) — issued monthly
Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0) — issued quarterly
Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0) — issued annually
Australia's Long-term Unemployed — A Statistical Profile (6255.0)
Australian Labour Market (6284.0) — issued annually
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (6232.0)
Regional Labour Force Statistics (6262.0)
Labour Force Survey Sample Design (6269.0)
Revised Labour Force Survey Estimates: January 1984 to January 1989
 (6276.0)
Measuring Employment and Unemployment (6279.0)
A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0)
A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring "Trends" An Overview
 (1348.0)
Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for industry data
(Replacement publication) (6259.0)
Directory of Labour Market and Social Survey Data (Choosing data
from the ABS Household Survey Program) (1135.0).

56 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

57 The ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information is available on a number of media such as floppy disk, microfiche and customised reports. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to Donna Maurer on Canberra (06) 252 6525 or any ABS office.

ROUNDING

58 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 7 of the Technical Notes
 n.a. not available
 . . not applicable
 n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
 r revised

TECHNICAL NOTES

A new sample for the Labour Force Survey was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For information about the sample design see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0).

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The labour force estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The *sampling error* is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the surveys. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the estimate that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error* and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. It is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, but every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures. For the examples on pages 60 and 61 it is assumed to be zero. In practice, the potential for non-sampling error adds to the uncertainty of the estimates caused by sampling variability.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates for the latest month and of estimates of movements since the previous month are shown in table 1. Standard errors of other estimates and other monthly movements should be determined by using tables A and B.

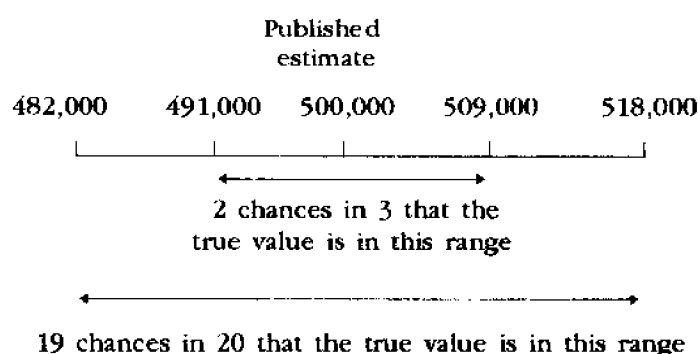
The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

As the standard errors in table A show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

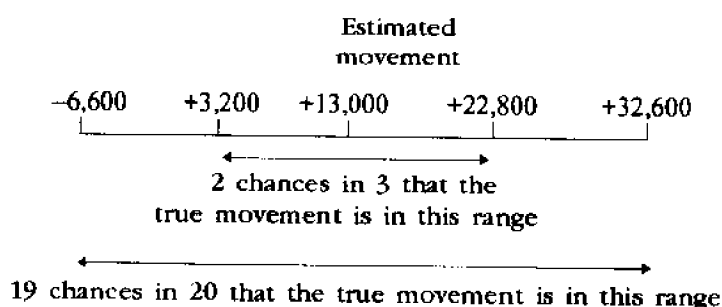
The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements is given in table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in table B. Standard errors of *quarterly* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table A by 1.11. Standard errors of all *annual* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table A by 1.3. When using table A or table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:

- Consider an estimate for Australia of 500,000 employed persons aged 15-19. By referring to table A, in the row for an estimate of 500,000 and the column for Australia, a standard error of 9,000 is obtained. There are about two chances in three that the true value (the number that would have been obtained if the whole population had been included in the survey) is within the range 491,000 to 509,000. There are about nineteen chances in twenty that the true value is in the range 482,000 to 518,000.



- Consider estimates for females employed part time in Australia of 1,387,000 in one month and 1,400,000 in the next month. This represents an upward movement of 13,000. By referring to table B for the larger estimate of 1,400,000, a movement standard error of 9,800 is obtained (after applying linear interpolation and rounding). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the true movement is in the range +3,200 to +22,800 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the true movement is in the range -6,600 to +32,600.



The relative standard errors of estimates of *aggregate hours worked*, *average hours worked*, *average duration of unemployment*, and *median duration of unemployment* are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the following relevant factors:

- aggregate hours worked: 1.2;
- average hours worked: 0.7;
- average duration of unemployment: 1.3; and
- median duration of unemployment: 2.0.

The levels at which these and other labour force estimates have a relative standard error of 25% are shown in table C.

The following is an example of the calculation of standard errors where the use of a factor is required.

Consider a median duration of unemployment for Australia of 30 weeks, with an estimate of 1,000,000 persons unemployed. Table A gives the standard error as 11,800 which is 1.2% as a *relative standard error*. The factor of 2.0 (see paragraph 10) is applied to the relative standard error of 1.2% to obtain 2.4%. Therefore the *standard error* for the median duration of unemployment is 2.4% of 30 weeks, i.e. about one week. So there are two chances in three that the median duration of unemployment is between 29 and 31 weeks, and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is between 28 and 32 weeks.

Proportions and percentages (for example, unemployment rates) formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion or percentage is given below:

$$RSE (x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE (x)]^2 + [RSE (y)]^2}$$

Standard errors contained in tables A and B are designed to provide an average standard error applicable for all monthly labour force survey estimates. Analysis of the standard errors applicable to particular survey estimates has shown that the standard errors of estimates of employment are generally equivalent to those shown in tables A and B, while standard errors for estimates of unemployment and persons not in the labour force are approximately 3% and 11%, respectively, higher than those shown in the tables. Standard errors for capital cities are approximately the same as those for corresponding States. Standard errors of estimates of numbers of families are approximately the same as those for numbers of persons. Standard errors of estimates of persons

born in Australia are approximately the same as those shown in tables A and B. For aggregate estimates of persons born outside Australia the standard errors are about 14% higher. The standard errors vary for individual countries of birth, but are on average about 7% higher.

A STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FROM SEPTEMBER 1992(a)

Size of estimate	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.	%
100						90	100	80		
200			210	180	200	130	140	120	190	95.0
300	320	290	260	220	250	160	170	140	240	80.0
500	420	380	340	290	310	210	210	180	320	64.0
700	500	450	400	340	370	240	250	210	390	55.7
1 000	590	540	480	400	440	290	290	240	480	48.0
1 500	720	670	590	490	530	350	350	290	590	39.3
2 000	830	770	680	560	610	400	400	330	690	34.5
2 500	930	860	750	620	670	440	440	360	780	31.2
3 000	1 000	940	820	670	730	470	480	390	860	28.7
4 000	1 150	1 100	940	770	830	530	540	440	990	24.8
5 000	1 300	1 200	1 050	850	920	580	600	490	1 100	22.0
7 000	1 500	1 400	1 200	980	1 050	660	700	560	1 300	18.6
10 000	1 750	1 650	1 400	1 150	1 250	750	830	640	1 600	16.0
15 000	2 100	2 000	1 700	1 350	1 500	870	1 000	760	1 900	12.7
20 000	2 400	2 250	1 950	1 550	1 650	960	1 150	840	2 200	11.0
30 000	2 850	2 700	2 300	1 800	1 950	1 100	1 400	990	2 650	8.8
50 000	3 550	3 300	2 850	2 250	2 450	1 250	1 750	1 200	3 400	6.8
70 000	4 100	3 800	3 250	2 550	2 800	1 400	2 050	1 350	3 950	5.6
100 000	4 750	4 400	3 750	2 900	3 200	1 550	2 450	1 550	4 600	4.6
150 000	5 600	5 200	4 400	3 400	3 750	1 700	2 950	1 750	5 500	3.7
200 000	6 200	5 800	4 950	3 750	4 150	1 800	3 400	1 950	6 200	3.1
300 000	7 300	6 700	5 800	4 350	4 850	1 950		2 250	7 300	2.4
500 000	8 800	8 100	7 000	5 200	5 800	2 200			9 000	1.8
1 000 000	11 300	10 400	8 900	6 600	7 400				11 800	1.2
2 000 000	14 300	13 100	11 300	8 200	9 400				15 200	0.8
5 000 000	19 300	17 600	15 300						21 000	0.4
10 000 000									26 500	0.3

(a) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

B STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1992 TO JANUARY 1993 ONWARDS(a)

Size of larger estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
100						110	80	90	
200			330	210	260	140	100	120	360
300	440	380	380	240	300	160	120	140	420
500	540	460	460	290	360	190	150	170	510
700	610	510	510	330	400	220	180	190	580
1 000	690	590	580	380	460	250	210	220	660
1 500	800	680	660	430	530	280	250	250	770
2 000	890	760	730	480	590	320	280	280	860
2 500	960	820	790	520	630	340	310	300	940
3 000	1 050	880	840	560	680	370	330	320	1 000
4 000	1 150	980	930	620	750	410	380	360	1 100
5 000	1 250	1 050	1 000	670	810	440	410	390	1 200
7 000	1 400	1 200	1 150	760	920	500	480	440	1 400
10 000	1 600	1 350	1 250	860	1 050	570	560	500	1 550
15 000	1 850	1 600	1 450	1 000	1 200	660	670	580	1 850
20 000	2 050	1 750	1 600	1 100	1 350	730	750	640	2 050
30 000	2 400	2 050	1 850	1 300	1 550	850	900	750	2 350
50 000	2 900	2 450	2 200	1 550	1 850	1 000	1 100	900	2 850
70 000	3 250	2 800	2 500	1 750	2 100	1 150	1 300	1 000	3 250
100 000	3 700	3 200	2 800	2 000	2 350	1 300	1 500	1 150	3 700
150 000	4 300	3 700	3 200	2 300	2 750	1 500	1 800	1 350	4 350
200 000	4 750	4 100	3 550	2 550	3 000	1 700	2 050	1 500	4 850
300 000	5 500	4 800	4 100	2 950	3 500	1 950		1 750	5 600
500 000	6 700	5 800	4 850	3 550	4 200	2 350			6 800
1 000 000	8 600	7 400	6 200	4 550	5 400				8 800
2 000 000	11 100	9 600	7 800	5 800	6 900				11 400
5 000 000	15 500	13 400	10 700						16 100
10 000 000									20 900

(a) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

C LEVELS AT WHICH LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES HAVE A RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF 25%(a) FROM
SEPTEMBER 1992(b)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Estimates classified by									
Aggregate hours worked	7 400	6 500	5 000	3 400	4 000	1 800	1 800	1 300	5 700
Average hours worked	2 700	2 300	1 800	1 300	1 500	700	700	500	1 900
Average duration of unemployment	8 600	7 500	5 800	4 000	4 600	2 100	2 100	1 500	6 800
Median duration of unemployment	18 800	16 500	12 600	8 600	9 900	4 400	4 700	3 200	15 800
All other estimates	5 300	4 600	3 500	2 400	2 900	1 300	1 300	1 000	4 000

(a) See Technical Notes, page 53. (b) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Aggregate hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Attending school	Persons aged 15-19 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at secondary or high schools.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15-24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.
Average duration of unemployment	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
Average family size	For any group of families, the total number of family members divided by the number of families in the group.
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Birthplace	From April 1991, classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCS)</i> (1269.0).
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household. (This category was formerly entitled unpaid family helper).
Couple families	Families in which there are two married persons and these persons are husband and wife.
Dependants	All family members under 15 years of age; all sons or daughters aged 15-19 attending school or aged 15-24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
Dependent student	In couple or one-parent families, sons or daughters aged 15-19 attending school or aged 15-24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
Duration of unemployment	The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full time for two weeks or more to the end of the reference week.
Employed	Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the

end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or

- were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employee A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind, or in their own business, either with or without employees, if that business was incorporated. (This category was formerly entitled wage and salary earner).

Employer A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees, and the business was not incorporated.

Employment/population ratio For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Family Two or more related persons (*relationship* includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption) usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head as defined, together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:

- sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
- other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
- any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.

Family head Any person without a spouse present:

- with a son or daughter aged under 15 present; or
- without a son or daughter aged under 15 present, but with a son or daughter aged 15 or over present (provided that the son or daughter has no spouse, son or daughter of his/her own present); or

Where a family has no person falling into either of these categories, the family head is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family.

No family head is determined for a couple family.

Former workers Unemployed persons who have previously worked full time for two weeks or more but not in the past two years.

Full-time workers Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Household A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are

not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industry	From August 1994, classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993 (1292.0)</i> .
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties; or any other reasons.
Job losers	Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> , that is, were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they did not leave that job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Lone parent	The head of a one-parent family.
Lone person	A person who is the sole member of a household.
Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.
Main English speaking countries	The United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.
Marital status	Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.
Median duration of unemployment	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
Non-dependant child	In couple or one parent families, sons or daughters aged 15 and over not attending school or a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
Non-family member	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

Occupation	From August 1996, classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition 1996. See <i>Information Paper: ASCO – Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (1221.0).
One-parent families	Families in which there is a family head together with at least one son or daughter of his/her own.
Other families	Families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined. They include families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister.
Own-account worker	A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees, and the business was not incorporated (this category was formerly entitled self employed).
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.
Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
State capital cities	The areas determining the six State capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Manual, Edition 2.5</i> (1216.0).
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employers, own account workers, employees, or contributing family workers.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 30 to 33 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and; ■ were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or ■ were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.
Unemployed looking for first full-time job	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for first job	Unemployed persons who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.

**Unemployed looking for
full-time work**

Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.

**Unemployed looking for
part-time work**

Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only, or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.

**Unemployed persons classified
by industry and occupation**

Unemployed persons who had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

The supplementary and special surveys collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is an historical list of supplementary and special labour force surveys. The data are available in publication form, by subscription or on request. It may be possible to order unpublished data on the following supplementary and special surveys by contracting the ABS.

<i>Title of Survey</i>	<i>Product no.</i>
Alternative Working Arrangements. Irregular. Latest issue September to November 1986	6341.0
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken. Irregular. Latest issue May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
Career Experience. Irregular. First and latest issue February 1993	6254.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications. Irregular. Latest issue 1993	6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses. Irregular. Latest issue March to July 1989	6277.0
Child Care. Irregular. Latest issue June 1993	4402.0
Employment Benefits. Irregular. Latest issue August 1996	6334.0.40.001
Income and Housing Costs and Amenities, Persons with Earned Income. Final issue 1990	6546.0
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons. Annual. Latest issue July 1996	6222.0
Labour Force Experience. Two-yearly. Latest issue February 1995	6206.0.40.001
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment. Final issue February 1994	6235.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families. Annual. Latest issue June 1995	6224.0.40.001
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants. Irregular. Latest issue September 1993	6250.0
Labour Mobility. Two-yearly. Latest issue February 1996	6209.0
Multiple Jobholding. Irregular. Latest issue August 1994	6216.0.40.001
Participation in Education. Annual. Latest issue September 1995	6272.0
Persons Employed at Home. Irregular. Latest issue September 1995	6275.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force. Annual. Latest issue September 1996	6220.0.40.001
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force. Irregular. Latest issue July 1995	6264.0.40.001
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force. Irregular. Latest issue September 1994	6267.0.40.001
Retirement and Retirement Intentions. Three-yearly. Latest issue November 1994	6238.0.40.001
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience. Two-yearly. Latest issue July 1996	6245.0
Superannuation. Irregular. Latest issue November 1995	6319.0
Trade Union Members. Two-yearly. Latest issue August 1996	6325.0.40.001
Training and Education Experience. Irregular. Latest issues 1993	6278.0
Transition From Education to Work. Irregular. Latest issue May 1995	6227.0.40.001
Underemployed Workers. Annual. Latest issue September 1995	6265.0.40.001
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution). Annual. Latest issue August 1995	6310.0.40.001
Working Arrangements. Irregular. Latest issue August 1995	6342.0.40.001

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY PROGRAM FOR 1996

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Survey month</i>	<i>Release</i>
Underemployed Workers	September 1996	March 1997
Labour Force Status of Migrants	November 1996	May 1997
Career Experience	November 1996	June 1997
Labour Force Experience	February 1997	June 1997

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